The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Taft has been sworn in.

—They are after Von Arnim again.

—Duluth has been almost done for by a broken back.

—A breezy time is looked for in Parliament on Wednesday.

—A violent storm prevailed throughout the British Isles on Saturday.

—The Hudson river ice harvest is ended. It exceeds four hundred thousand tons.

—The Grand Jury will have to give it up they say unless Marsh is brought before them.

—Gen. Webster, Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, died of pneumonia yesterday.

—The Alabama Legislature gushes patriotically over the Centennial, and endorses it whole soul.

—Hon. Wm. H. Love, a pioneer of free State laws in New England, died at Wearte Saturday morning, aged 58.

—Prof. Silliman denies that he ever signed or sent a dispatch to London such as he is charged with by Lyon.

—Pedro Vareli, President of Uruguay, has resigned, and there is talk of making Latorre, Minister of War, Dictator.

—William Robinson ("Warrington"), a noted newspaper correspondent, died at Malden, Mass., on Saturday, aged 58.

—The Executive Committee of the National Union of Andersonville survivors has decided to hold the next annual reunion at Norwich, Conn., April 12.

—The Serapis, with the Prince of Wales on board, has sailed from Bombay. The Prince will reach home about April 20th, stopping on the way at Malta and Lisbon to "receive."

—The Iowa City *Press* traces back the fall of Secretary Belknap to the marriage of President Grant's daughter, because she was not married in a calico dress and a gingham sun-bonnet.

—Col. Searight, of Uniontown, who is now holding a lucrative position as Surveyor in Colorado, is entitled to the floor to tell us all about that $5,000 alluded to in our Washington dispatches.

—The Norwich (Conn.) poor house was burned on Sunday night. There were fifty-five inmates, four of whom are missing, and are believed to be burned. The loss is about $15,000; insurance $5,000.

—The revenue agent who looked into the whisky frauds on the Pacific coast, says there is not a particle of evidence to show that Senator Sargent was directly or indirectly interested in the business. So another canard explodes.

—It was published as a fact in Chicago that the Chicago *Times* had been "fixed" to play Democratic tunes—Gov. Tilden and others turning the handle through their agent, E. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska. Wilbur F. Storey denies the story.

—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement of exports of provisions for the month of February: From Baltimore, $289,000; Boston, $1,248,982; Philadelphia, $1,025,930; New York, $5,241,000; New Orleans, $43,073;

—Mother Stewart is going to hold the fort in London. She is to have a praying band in the church, another in the street, and a third besieging a stronghold of the enemy. If Mother Stewart conquers London, the second restoration will be better than the first.

—Thiers has written to Grevy that he elects to represent Paris in the Chamber of Deputies in preference to a seat in the Senate, in both of which districts he was elected. He gives as his reason that he has represented Paris as Deputy for forty years.

—B. F. Henry, of Sedalia, Missouri, is under arrest on a suspicion of receiving $8,000 of stolen money a few weeks ago. He got the money by express from his brother at Huntington, West Va., and it is supposed to be a part of the funds stolen from the Huntington Bank last September.

—On Saturday Judge Allison, in the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, set aside the report of the jurors who reported adversely to allowing Girard avenue to be straightened by cutting through a corner of the Girard College grounds. The decision was set aside on the ground that the jury had been improperly influenced.

—James Alexander Mowatt, editor of the *Commonwealth*, a prohibition paper, died at New Haven yesterday. The deceased will be remembered as the writer who wrote many pungent articles for the Pittsburgh press during the Local Option excitement here. He was never a man of robust health, and had been ill some time before his death.

—There was a report on the streets of San Francisco on Saturday, which was partially confirmed by J. C. Flood, that arrangements had been completed for the Government to take the product in Virginia and Colorado mines for a year and apply it to the resumption of specie payment. Flood says the sale is understood to have been consummated.

—All the big scoundrels are not collected within the boundaries of the United States. Belgium has just furnished a magnificent proof of this assertion. A clerk in the National Bank of that Kingdom has recently brought to a close operations in embezzlement aggregating $1,200,000. He had set sail for New York on the steamship City of Paris, but was arrested at Queenstown on Saturday.

—Our business men will find this new scale of postal rates handy to have in the counting room:

A one-cent stamp for a circular.
A two-cent stamp for a newspaper.
A three-cent stamp for a sealed lettair,
All licked on in the right cornair.
Lick, brothers, lick with care,
On the right hand side, not everywhere,
Unless you want the postmasstair
To make things hot, and "cuss and swear."

—Distrust appears to be increasing among the European powers recently so amicably engaged in demanding the reformation of the Turkish provinces which they have since indignantly rejected. There are reports current that Austria is to be allowed to incorporate Bosnia, while Russia is to have the small Bessarabian territory which she ceded in 1856. This statement finds credence in Germany, and of course inspires ill-feeling against Russia, it having been previously supposed that the Czar would not act independently of the Emperor William.

—Upon the question of title there is considerable debate in the English papers. The *Times* objects to "Empress," because the title is not English, and it is not a title known to the East; while the learned *Spectator* affirms that there is no word for Empress in any language derived from the Sanscrit, and urges the use of the word "King." The most of the English papers, however, favor the use of the phrase "Queen of India." The debate does not possess much interest in this country, except so far as it indicates how happy a people must be who have nothing more serious to trouble them than the difficulty of making their ruler a present of a new name.

THE STORM IN MISSOURI.

Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

QUINCY, Ills., March 11.—The *Whig* has the following reports of the effects of the storm in Missouri last night: The hurricane came from the southwest and struck Elizabethtown, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, about four o'clock. Some seventeen houses were prostrated, five persons killed and several severely injured, some of them fatally. At Hasson, on the same road, three dwellings and the railroad depot were blown down and three persons killed. Withers Mills, near Hannibal, Mo., were blown down, but no one was injured. The damage to timber and fences is very great, and it is thought that further reports will show much greater loss of life in the neighborhoods not yet heard from.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Accounts of the tornado which passed over part of northeastern Missouri on Friday say the little town of Shrinkeg, in Monroe county, was entirely demolished. Two persons were killed and twenty wounded, some of them seriously. At Kensular station, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, two children were carried away by the storm, and have not yet been found. The wife and child of Allan Johnson, residing four miles from Hannibal, were instantly killed. The destruction of houses, barns, outbuildings, stock, fences, grain, &c., has been very great. The tornado was about two hundred yards wide, and bounded along the earth's line like a rubber ball.

A BROKEN BANK.

A Disastrous Blow to the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas."

ST. PAUL, March 11.—The failure of the First National Bank of Duluth is announced, and the people of "the Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas" are agitated over the rottenness of the concern. The bank owes $30,000 to depositors and $52,000 to holders of drafts, &c., for which it has little to show in the way of available assets. The failure occasions great distress among the people and business men of Duluth, all of whom are ill able to stand their loss at this particular time. J. L. Dodge, of the Manitowa Bank, Great Barrington, Mass., is said to be the principal stockholder in the bank and a heavy loser.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Real Estate Pool Investigation.

The Finance Question Discussed by Democrats in Caucus.

The New War Secretary Sworn Into Office.

NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT OF INDICTING BELKNAP.

Mrs. Belknap to be Summoned as a Witness.

Gen. Grant on the Investigations.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1876.

The Case of Belknap.

District Attorney Wells had an interview with the Attorney General recounting the difficulties in the way of procuring the indictment against General Belknap. Governor Wells said he had seen all the members of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and cannot obtain from them any testimony. Marsh, having fled, cannot be reached, and as the case now stands he cannot get an indictment.

The Real Estate Pool.

Kilbourne stated to-day to the investigating committee that besides Jay Cooke & Co. there were five others interested in the real estate pool, and that they had put five thousand dollars each into the pool. He declined to state whose interest he purchased, though, he said, he paid five thousand dollars for it. He repeated that if it could be shown that the Government was in any way interested, he would be willing to make the whole matter public, but would prefer not to say anything until he could consult with Judge Black.

Mr. Glover, chairman of the committee, said the committee did not want to extract anything that is not connected with the pool. He said that Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. were indebted to the Government to the amount of one and a half million dollars. He had been informed by the counsel of Mr. Lewis, the trustee of Jay Cooke, that the Government would not lose anything. Mr. Glover said the committee thought otherwise, and that the witness would have to comply with their decision and answer questions asked him, or take the consequences. The committee knew that Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. were indebted to the pool, and in that way the Government has an interest.

Mr. Kilbourne—We have settled with Jay Cooke & Co.

Mr. Glover—And we say that that settlement does not cover the Government's interest.

Mr. Kilbourne—Well, I have had counsel here, and it is proper for me that I shall consult him before I answer. I desire to consult with him in relation to the books, documents, papers, &c., called for by the subpœnas duces tecum served upon me.

Mr. Glover said that this matter was now before Congress for three years, and that the committee had concluded to finish it up in the next thirty days. There was nothing to prevent the committee if the witness answered promptly from finishing it up in ten days. It was even possible to conclude it in one day.

Another meeting of the committee was held at 3 P. M. Mr. Kilbourne appeared, accompanied by his counsel, Judge Black, and reiterated his statement that the pool was purely a private association, that no public money was involved, and that the conduct of no public officer of the District or General Government was involved in its transactions. He was given until 10 A. M. Monday, when he will be required to submit a direct reply without argument as to whether he will or will not answer the interrogatives put to him.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic caucus met to night at the Capitol. Mr. Lamar tendered his resignation as chairman on account of sickness, but it was not accepted, Mr. Clymer being selected chairman *pro tempore* during the absence of Mr. Lamar, who will return to Mississippi in accordance with the advice of his physician. There was a long discussion on the financial question, Senators Bayard, Eaton, Thurman, Bogy and Kiernan, and Representatives Randall, Reagan and Luttrell advocating hard money. No question was taken. There seemed to be a clearer comprehension of the issues involved and a greater disposition to arrive at a satisfactory result than has been hitherto manifested, the tendency being toward hard money, Messrs. Landers and Holman being left almost alone in the advocacy of extreme views as to soft money. The opinion was generally expressed that the entire national debt should be paid, according to the pledges of the Government, and in consonance with the principles of the Democratic party. The caucus then adjourned until Wednesday evening next, when a full attendance is expected and a vote taken on the propositions pending, namely: The majority and minority reports of the joint committee. There were about one hundred members present during the evening.

The Expulsion of Pinchback from the Senate.

Lieut. Governor Antoine and other colored citizens of Louisiana, having telegraphed their regrets to Mr. Ferry, Vice President of the Senate, that he had issued orders excluding Mr. Pinchback from the floor of the Senate, Mr. Ferry responded by citing the forty-seventh rule, under the operation of which ex-Governor Baldwin, of his own State, had to go to the gallery. Mr. Ferry concluded his dispatch as follows: "My vote as Senator was given to admit Pinchback as a Senator. The Senate denied his admission. As presiding officer my duty was to execute the will of the Senate impartially. Partiality of law formerly was the bane of the colored race. Impartiality of rule now is law for all races. While I preside in the Senate its orders shall be administered without partiality to race, color or condition, believing impartial administration to be the highest tribute."

The New War Secretary.

Judge Taft, accompanied by Secretaries Robeson and Chandler, called this morning on the President at the Executive Mansion, and there met Chief Justice Waite, who administered the oath of office, after which the Secretary of War proceeded to the War Department and began the duties of his office. He was engaged during the day in making the acquaintance of the officers in charge of the various bureaus, nearly all of whom had business requiring attention. On Monday the officers of the army in Washington will make a formal call on the new Secretary.

Compliment to Pinchback.

At a meeting of colored citizens it was decided to tender Pinchback the compliment of a serenade on Monday next, as a token of their esteem for him personally and their appreciation of his services to their race in his recent persistent prosecution of his claim to a seat in the Senate to a final conclusion.

Ready for Examination.

Geo. H. Pendleton, who arrived last night, promptly reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms this morning, and stated that he was ready for examination whenever the committee should want him.

General Boynton has telegraphed from Cincinnati that he will return on Monday

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1876.

The Impeachment of Belknap.

Some days must elapse before the Committee on the Judiciary will be prepared to report articles of impeachment against Belknap. No material testimony, if any, has been taken since that of Marsh. It is said more than a week ago six or seven persons in the vicinity of Marsh & Evans' late trading post were summoned, and their arrival may soon be expected. In response to a question recently asked of a member of the Judiciary Committee, he said proof could be procured independently of Marsh to abundantly support and prove the charges already made.

General Grant on the Investigations.

The President, in a recent conversation with a private gentleman, expressed himself very freely and earnestly on the subject of the pending investigations in Congress and the party which is conducting them. The President said, in substance, that most of the investigations are dragnets without definite ends, and with designs to accomplish partisan purposes. The patriotic people of the country, he believed, will soon discover that the investigations instigated by those who endeavored to dissolve the Union, are undertaken for the purpose of destroying instead of reforming the Government. Commenting upon the Postoffice investigation, the President remarked that it is a significant fact that the committeeman who is most active in his assaults upon the Government is the late Postmaster-General of the Confederacy, Mr. Reagan, and that the witness upon whom the committee has most relied is a clerk who was discharged from the Chicago Postoffice for cause, and who obtained a position in the Postoffice Department under false pretenses.

"Why," added the President, "they are even trying to investigate the conduct of the war. A short time before Mr. Belknap's downfall, the investigators sent to the War Department for all the records in the important McDowell investigation, in the Quartermaster's Department, in 1863. Mr. Belknap sent back word to the committee that there was not clerical force enough at his disposal to copy the records, and that he could not permit the originals, on account of their importance, to leave the custody of the Department." The President significantly added that he would himself have liked personally to have answered that application. It is evident that this is one of the investigations which the Military Committee has undertaken to conduct secretly.

State of the Customs Service.

The statement now being being prepared in the Treasury Department showing the balances due since 1870 from the officers of the customs, represents that service as second to none under the Government in point of efficiency. Taking into account the vast sum of money collected, the losses from defalcations have been less than in any other business in the United States. The largest losses, as indicated by the preliminary information, from this source, were during the decade of 1850-60. During the past five years the losses from defalcations have been, practically, nominal. This statement will be highly creditable to the vigilant administration of the Treasury Department, and particularly of the customs service, during the time mentioned.

The Freedman's Bank.

The special committee on the Freedman's Bank met on Saturday to hear the report of the experts designated to examine the accounts of that unfortunate institution. The experts reported, after a critical examination of books for thirty days, that they were unable to find any particular fact for the committee to inquire into. For this valuable contribution to the Democratic campaign literature the experts were paid between six and seven hundred dollars, and were discharged. The truth is there is very little to be said or discovered respecting the Freedman's Bank that was not disclosed in the Republican investigation of last year.

The Emma Mine Scandal.

The Committee on Foreign Relations expect to examine ex-Senator Stewart on or before the 26th of the present month concerning his connection with the Emma mine. It is expected Minister Schenck will appear before the committee as soon as he can reach Washington.

The Department of State has not yet answered the note of the committee asking for the actual date of the resignation of Mr. Schenck and all notes and telegrams in the same connection.

The Naval Investigation.

The members of the Committee on Naval Affairs say their examination is general as to contracts and as to allowances by Secretary Robeson of claims which had been disallowed by Mr. Welles, his predecessor. The latter gentleman was before the committee several hours on Saturday, and may be recalled. Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Faxon will also testify. Much of the present inquiry relates to subjects before the committee, of which Mr. Sargent was chairman four years ago.

No Prospect of Indicting Belknap.

The Grand Jury cannot find any indictment against ex-Secretary Belknap in the absence of Marsh, the principal witness. The Assistant District Attorney holds that the evidence presented thus far to the Grand Jury is insufficient to warrant it in bringing an indictment, and it is more than probable that unless Marsh can be brought back to testify it will be impossible to punish Belknap through the medium of a criminal prosecution.

Let Us See Right Into This Quickly.

Charges of a serious character are made against T. B. Searight, the Surveyor General of Colorado Territory. As a specimen of the irregularities existing in his department, an affair has been exposed showing that one Lesaig has complained that he could not make anything out of a sixteen thousand dollar contract which had been sub-let by him, because he was obliged to pay to Searight $5,000 bonus.

The Navy.

Some officers of the line of the navy started a movement to obtain contributions from brethren throughout the service to defray the employment of counsel and in defraying the expenses, etc., of an effort to secure the repeal of the act of Congress equalizing the grades of staff officers with those of the line.

George H. Pendleton

will appear before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-morrow.

Mrs. Belknap to be Examined.

The Committee on Expenditures of the War Department intend to subpœna Mrs. Belknap to appear before them.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1876.

HOUSE.

Bills Reported.

Mr. ATKINS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for certain Sioux Indians. Passed.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers of the late war.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made a special order for Thursday next. This bill is the one originally introduced by Mr. Thornburgh.

One Kind of Money.

Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, presented a petition of citizens of Lawrence county, Ohio, in favor of one kind of money for all purposes, and that Treasury notes shall be made as valuable as gold by being made interchangeable for Government bonds. Referred.

The Pension Bureau.

Mr. JENKS introduced a bill to transfer the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Referred.

The Whisky Tax.

Mr. BANNING presented a protest of Cincinnati distillers against any law changing the tax on whisky. Referred.

Appropriations.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX in the chair, on the Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill, and Mr. WILLIS, who had not concluded his speech yesterday, resumed the floor, and spoke in favor of honest currency as the only safety for honest men.

Mr. SEELYE made a speech on the same side of the question, and was followed by Mr. DURAND, also on the same side.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, spoke on the Legislative Appropriation bill, alluding to its economic properties and Mr. Randall's vote for increased salary last session.

Mr. RANDALL replied in substance that as the people had condemned that measure, he accepted the verdict.

Mr. WHITE—Do I understand the gentleman to say he realized the fact that the country condemned his vote on the back salary question?

Mr. RANDALL—It is none of your business what I realize. [Laughter.] I have made my statement in that connection.

Mr. WHITE—Does not the gentleman believe that the country would be better pleased if that back salary were refunded?

Mr. RANDALL—That is none of your business either. [Laughter.] When I do aught here that does not become a Representative, the people will take care to consign me back to private life. I took that salary as the law gave it to me. My people have approved of me since, and it does not lie in the power of any miserable man [laughter] to talk about my conscience.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in connection with appropriations for the Agricultural Bureau, spoke of the importance of the flax growing interests in his State, which, he said, would be seriously interfered with if Mr. Morrison's tariff bill should become a law.

Mr. HUNTER made a speech on the currency question against the resumption of specie payments until after the cancellation of the public debt, and in advocacy of the bill introduced by himself to establish a uniform rate of interest of 6 per cent. throughout the United States.

The House then adjourned.

THE SHOWER OF FLESH.

Report of a Scientist—Supposed to be the Dried Spawn of Batrachian Reptiles.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—In regard to the shower of flesh in Bath county, Prof. J. Laurence Smith, the scientist, says, in his analysis of the specimens examined: In my mind this matter gives every indication of being the dried spawn of Batrachian reptiles, doubtless that of the frog. They have been transported from the ponds and swampy grounds by currents of winds, and have ultimately fallen on the spot where they were found. This is no isolated occurrence of the kind, I having come across the mention of several in the course of my reading. The only one I can now fix the date of is recorded by Muschonbroeck as occurring in Ireland in 1675. The matter is described by him as being glutinous and fatty, which softened when held in the hands, and emitting an unpleasant smell when exposed to the action of fire. The ovum, or egg of the Batrachian reptiles, is a round mass of transparent, nutritive jelly, in the centre of which appears a small black globule. In the present case the passage through the air would have dried up more or less of these gelatinous masses, so that the exterior would become hard and the interior as I found it, still soft and gelatinous. I have desired more of the matter to be sent to me, when, if there be any modification of these views, I will make them known.

DOINGS IN THE OIL REGION.

Review of the Market—The Bulls and Bears—Run of the Banks—Sharp Practice—Refiners' Meeting—Recent Developments—Oilmen's Banquet, Etc.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, March 11, 1876.

The crude petroleum market in the oil region has been characterized this week by more activity than prevailed last, but the amount of business transacted is hardly up to the average. Many of the brokers are carrying all, and some of them more, than they are able to, in consequence of which they have made repeated and frantic efforts to cause any advance in the price which would enable them to unload. What little excitement has prevailed was principally attributable to their maneuvres. A fierce war between

The Bulls and Bears

has prevailed throughout the week, until Friday, when they mutually agreed to an armistice and a cessation of hostilities. The Standard Company has openly sold large quantities and showed unmistakable bruin propensities, while Titusville and Pleasantville parties have made strenuous exertions to cause an advance. Between the two factions they have managed to keep the market nearly in *statu quo*. It is the belief of many that while the Standard has, to all appearances, been selling, their agents have been buying quite extensively. The contending factions have given rise to all sorts of rumors, many of which are unfounded and unworthy of credence. It is a fact that there has been quite a

Run on the Banks

in this city; that is, there has been a demand for more currency at a time when coin could be supplied. This has been caused by many parties buying long and putting up certificates for security. It was thought by some that the Standard drew the money on all their checks as fast as their sales were made on purpose to embarrass the smaller operators, but this would hardly seem probable, as they could certainly derive no advantage from so doing. In the opinion of your correspondent the ability of the Standard Company to influence the market is overestimated.

Sharp Practice.

The United Pipe Line, from its superior advantages derived from having more shipping points than the other lines, together with the speculation in the line, has the advantage of being quoted above the other lines. Taking advantage of this, the managers of the United Line have for some time past been pumping oil from some of the other lines into theirs, and then issuing certificates for it. By this transaction the United Company realizes a profit of 83@@ 15c per barrel. They sell a good deal shipment oil, and while many are laboring under the delusion that the stocks of the favorite line are being daily diminished, they are in fact being augmented, as the oil they are daily selling is from the Karns line and others. The Standard is shipping this oil, which is taken from other lines, almost altogether.

Refiners in Council.

Friday afternoon a meeting of Creek refiners was held in Titusville, of which we are informed, for the purpose of devising means for the defense of their interests against the encroachments of the Standard Company. The Standard Company is apparently endeavoring to crowd the refiners out, if they are unwilling to sell out, and the meeting is supposed to have been for the purpose of making a movements in resistance. Your correspondent, however, has been unable to get the particulars of the meeting, as it was private.

Exports.

The New York *Shipping and Commercial List*, of the 8th inst., furnishes the following table of exports:

Exports since January:	1876.	1875.
From New York—gallons	20,186,910	16,519,511
From other ports—gallons	16,059,924	6,029,348
Total—gallons	36,246,839	22,548,859
Same time in 1874—gallons		32,641,094
Same time in 1873—gallons		21,947,706

From this it will be seen the exports thus far this year are in excess of any of the three preceding years. Large numbers of vessels are now loading in the different ports, and the exports during the next two months will be unusually large.

The Market.

as previously stated, has been only moderately active during the week. Outside lines have appreciated in value in consequence of the issuing of United certificates for Oil City and now rule at nearly Tuesday quotations. Friday considerable Pennsylvania Transportation and Karns oil sold at $1.90@1.95. The following table exhibits the prices of the week, the figures in the first column representing the opening price, those in the second the highest point of the day, and those in the third the closing quotations:

Monday	$2.03½	$2.03¾	$1.93¾
Tuesday	1.92½	1.94¾	1.93½
Wednesday	1.93¾	1.95¾	1.95
Thursday	1.94¾	1.96¾	1.96¾
Friday	1.94¾	1.95¾	1.95
Saturday	1.94¾	1.94¾	1.94¾

Saturday afternoon no business was transacted at any of the Exchanges in the oil region, all the members, or nearly all, being in attendance at the

Oilmen's Convention,

which was held in this city. Between two and three members representing all the Exchanges were present, and enjoyed the day immensely. Banners were displayed at different places, bearing the inscription, such as "Welcome Oilmen," "Welcome Oilmen," etc. A fine dinner was given at the Collins House, which was enjoyed by between two and three hundred men. Toasts were drank to the producers, pipe lines, dealers, bankers, press, etc. In the evening the Parker and Oil City Glee clubs made "Rome Howl." A more enjoyable occasion was never experienced in the Oil Region.

Recent Developments.

Several good wells have been completed during the week, one of the most important of which is C. C. Campbell's on the Devore farm, near the Edenburg, in the Clarion district, which struck the right spot on Friday afternoon, and at the present writing is flowing at the rate of 200 barrels per diem. Preparations are making to start several other wells in the immediate vicinity soon. Duncan & Cook finished one early in the week on the Dunlap farm, near Dogtown, which is doing about thirty barrels per day. In the Butler district several have been completed, the best of which is located on Amos Steele's farm, and owned by R. Jennings. It commenced flowing at the rate of 200 barrels per day, but has since declined somewhat. Early in the week a well near Titusville, on the Wilson Ingram property, was struck, which during the first twenty-four hours pumped about one hundred barrels. It has since declined.

CALIBAN.

A BIG SUIT.

A Hart Panting After a Financial Waterbrook.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Henry Hart, formerly agent of the Pacific Mail Company in Japan and China, has commenced a suit against the company for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, which he claims is due him as commissions on sales of steamers to the Japanese Government effected by him. Attachments have been made out on all the steamers of the company here, but service was deferred till Monday on account of a telegram from Jay Gould asking delay. Hart proposes to libel the China and Australian steamers to sail this month unless the company obtain bonds to secure the payment of the claims.

SHIP ON FIRE.

A Lightning Stroke—Heavy Damage.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—About three o'clock this morning during a thunder storm the ship Majestic, Captain Gibbons, owned by Thayer & Lincoln, Boston, and her command or, loading for Liverpool with thirty-five hundred bales of cotton on board was struck by lightning and her cargo set on fire, all of which was more or less damaged by fire and water. The damage to the vessel is estimated at five hundred dollars. The damage to the cargo will probably exceed fifty thousand dollars.

Coal Miners' Strike in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, March 12.—On March 1st, in accordance with notice given last February, the coal operators of the Tuscarawas Valley reduced the price for mining coal ten cents per ton. Nearly all of the miners refused to work at the reduced price, and many of the miners are now idle. A like reduction was made last week in other coal districts of the State, and resulted in a a strike of the miners. An effort to compromise matters accomplished nothing, and the prospects are that the miners will be idle a long time. No violence is reported.

Marine News.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Arrived—The steamship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool.

CROAK HAVEN, March 12.—The steamer California, from Glasgow, the 4th, for New York, was boarded at 6 P. M. to-day, five miles southwest of Miles Head. The master reports that his vessel on the 7th lost the blades of the propellor, and had to bear up for repairs. He has employed a steamer to tow the California to Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, March 12.—Arrived on Saturday—The Idaho, from New York.

MOVILLE, March 12.—Arrived on Friday—The Columbia, from New York.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Arrived on Saturday—The Elysia, from Glasgow.

THE WHISKY RING.

Alleged Irregularities at Jefferson City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Advices from Jefferson City say papers have been filed in the United States District Court there by District Attorney Bottsford, being charged by Internal Revenue Supervisor Meyer, against Assistant District Attorney H. B. Johnson, accusing him of accepting fees from the whisky ring and furnishing the ring with information. Johnson's friends say he courts the strictest investigation of his acts.

The *Republican* learns that Secretary Bristow has intimated his desire that District Attorney Dyer and Special Counsel Broadhead, who prosecuted Gen. Babcock, shall go to New Orleans in the latter part of April to prosecute the whisky cases there.

The Hazel Green (Iowa) Disaster.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 12.—The damage to property in the Hazel Green disaster was from $40,000 to $50,000. The tornado leveled everything in the town from the south west to the north east for the space of about eighty rods in width. Houses were taken up by the gale and borne in some cases a hundred feet from their foundation, and most extraordinary feats were performed by the wind. At ten o'clock to-day the funerals of the nine persons who were killed took place, and the bodies were interred in the cemetery at Hazel Green.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Destructive Flood in the Danube.

Dissatisfaction with the New French Ministry.

Lively Times in Prospect in the British Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Official Corruption in America.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Times* has a leading article on the exposure of official corruption in America. After a review of the facts as far as known here, it concludes: "On the whole, we cannot but feel that even though the investigation or prosecution now pending should prove futile, the impression on the public mind must be that a nice sense of honor and propriety does not prevail in the official world of the United States."

Good News for the Fenians.

(special to N. Y. Herald.)

LONDON, March 12.—I am informed that the proclamation of the Queen's new title will be followed by the release of the Fenian prisoners.

Lively Times in Prospect.

I am also informed that there will be startling proceedings in Parliament on Wednesday next, when an attack will be made on Cardinal Manning and the Duke of Norfolk. The Home Secretary will be questioned respecting Manning's alleged violation of law by conferring the title of Artium Magister on one who by this title now claims to hold the rank in the Catholic University College. The Home Secretary will be also asked if the Duke of Norfolk has violated the international law by raising forces for German Catholic priests, and asking what steps does the Secretary propose to take to punish the offenders and prevent a recurrence of the acts. The Secretary will probably reply that the Government cares nothing about the affair. A lively scene will be the result.

Changing their Religion.

Two high noblemen have gone over to the Church of Rome this week.

A Posthumous Act by Bulwer.

A posthumous five act tragedy by Bulwer has been discovered. The scene is laid at Athens.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

LONDON, March 13.—While the Egyptian steamer Samanroud, with troops on board for Massowah, was at Sqer, her boiler exploded, and twenty-four men were killed.

Destructive Storm.

LONDON, March 13.—The storm of Sunday did much damage to Portsmouth, Weymouth and other seaports. Six hundred vessels took refuge in the Downs. The mail boat from Calais and Ostend was compelled to put back. The French steamer Labrador, from Havre for New York, remained at Plymouth some hours. The storm extended to the continent. Telegraph wires in the north of France are prostrated, and communication between Paris and London interrupted.

GERMANY.

Serious Casualty.

LONDON, March 11.—A landslip last night at Carit, a small town on the Rhine in Northern Germany, caused by the recent heavy rains, buried eight houses and twenty-six persons.

The Chinese Outrage.

BERLIN, March 12.—Bismarck has determined to exact the fullest satisfaction from China for the plunder of the schooner Anna at Foo Chow, the Chinese pirates, after plundering the captain and pilot, being protected by the legal authorities. The American and British Governments support the German demand. The British Admiral Dyler has offered armed assistance. The British and German squadrons will assemble at Hong Kong for joint action.

Von Arnim to be Indicted.

BERLIN, March 12.—The High Court of State decided to indict Count Von Arnim for treason on charges established by the preliminary inquiry just concluded.

LONDON, March 13.—A Berlin dispatch reports that in consequence of the indictment of Count Von Arnim by the High Court of State for treason, his property will be sequestrated.

AUSTRIA.

The Flood in the Danube.

BUDA PESTH, March 12.—In five small townships along the Danube five hundred and twenty-one houses collapsed from the 7th to the 9th inst., in consequence of the foundations being damaged by the floods. In Pesth and its suburbs it is impossible to count the houses ruined. Four hundred square miles of winter corn have been lost to Hungary. The foundations of houses in Buda Pesth are being undermined. If the inundation lasts huge blocks of splendid houses must fall. On the 8th the large island of Czepl, below Pesth, containing five villages, was submerged, all the houses except ten being swept away.

A telegram from Pesth to the *Daily News* says the waters of the Danube show no signs of subsiding. The distress is increasing. A large dam has burst and 50,000 acres of additional land, on which are several villages, are inundated.

A Herzegovinian Insurgent Leader Arrested.

LONDON, March 13.—A telegram from Vienna announces that L. Jubobratoch, the insurgent leader of Herzegovina, was arrested on Saturday on Austrian territory.

FRANCE.

The New Ministry.

PARIS, March 12.—The Dufaure-Ricard Ministry, chosen entirely from the now comparatively small group of the Left Centre, cannot last. The unmistakable symptoms of discontent at the ministerial selections leave the President discouraged and uneasy. Gambetta becomes more confident and hopeful, and is undoubtedly the most powerful man in France.

A New Turkish Loan.

The Porte is raising a new Turkish loan at the enormously high figure of eighteen per cent.

BELGIUM.

The Bank Embezzlement.

LONDON, March 11.—The man suspected of being connected with the embezzlement of six million francs of the Banque De Belgique's funds, and arrested at Queenstown yesterday when leaving for New York, is M. Kind, Secretary General of the above named institution. The Pall Mall *Gazette's* correspondent writes that the bank shares have depreciated twelve million francs since the frauds became known. This bank should not be confounded with the Banque Nationale, which does the Government's business, occupying a position analogous to the Bank of England here.

TURKEY.

Servia Arming.

LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch from Odessa to the *Times* says a large number of Ottoman troops are sent daily to Herzegovina. Frequent messages are exchanged between Constantinople and Belgrade respecting the Servian armaments. The Porte complains that even convicts are enlisted in the Servian army. Servia acknowledges she is arming, but alleges her purpose is to protect her frontier from scattered insurgent bands. Ill-feeling prevails on both sides.

Report Confirmed.

A Vienna special to the *Times* confirms the report of the arrest of L. Lubobratic, and adds that he was taken as he was crossing the frontier with one hundred followers. He was endeavoring to enter Bosnia, and was driven back by the Turks. As he recrossed the frontier into Austria, near Imoscl, he was made a prisoner by the Austrian authorities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1876.

Rev. Dr. Storrs on the Advisory Council.

The Church of the Pilgrims, of which Rev. Dr. Storrs is pastor, was crowded today by a congregation anxious to hear the views it had been announced he would deliver in regard to the recent Advisory Council and its decisions. The usual Sunday evening sermon was dispensed with, and instead Dr. Storrs read his statement on the subject in question. As it had been said he was not in sympathy with Congregationalism, it seemed proper he should give his reasons for his withdrawing from the position of President of the American Congregational Union and membership in the Board of Directors. In regard to the troubles of Plymouth Church, he had never taken any part in them, and would not do so now. He characterized the recent Advisory Council, although composed of a very intelligent body of men, as one of no great moral weight. It was large in the membership, however, and represented a constituency of 34,611. He thought the previous Congregational Council had much more weight because it was not composed of delegations known to be favorable to Plymouth Church. He knew there were in the late Council very many delegates favorable to Plymouth Church, and this fact would throw some light on the strange results arrived at. He referred to the fact that while here the delegates were specially cared for by Plymouth Church. He condemned the rules laid down by this council for the admission of members and guidance of Congregational churches.

He condemned the construction of the manner of communion which opened its doors to all who sought admittance and excluded but few, excepting the drunkard, the forger, the adulterer, and the maligner, merely dropping their names from the roll on account of absence from the church. He made no allusion to the recent Advisory Council proper, as it tended to cause innumerable councils to be called. He thought the Council had, without intention, heaped dirt on the great doctrines of the Lord, and had spread protecting wings over the pastor of Plymouth church. According to the doctrine of the Catholic church, the unchristian character of the pastor made no difference to the members, and so far as the efficacy of the sacrament was concerned, but it would be hard to make Protestants accept such a view. Such a Council as has been called would have about as much effect as a brush of feathers in clearing out a mine. The request from the church in Andover to Plymouth church was perfectly proper, and the Council went out of its way to deal with the matter. The Council had no more right to deal with the matter than it had to conduct the trial of Gen. Babcock.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., March 13, 1876.

The probabilities are that the Upper Mississippi and Lower Ohio rivers will rise slowly.

CINCINNATI, March 12, 1876.

River 21 feet 7 inches; rising. Rain, sleet, and snow.

CAIRO, March 11, 1876.

Arrived—Belle Memphis, St. Louis, Saturday, 10 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, Sunday, 2 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Hudson City, New Orleans, 5.

Departed—Cleburne, Evansville, 9 P. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis, 1 A. M.; Etna, Ohio river, 7; Keystone, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Nashville; Carondelet, New Orleans, 4; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 7. River 22 fe

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101½.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 114¾.

BLAINE, in his controversy with the Democracy over the responsibility for MARSH's flight, scored another victory.

THERE doesn't seem to be just as much alacrity, on the part of Mr. CLYMER's committee, to investigate GEORGE H. PENDLETON, as was displayed toward BELKNAP. "Gentleman George" is a Democrat.

THERE is a wonderful amount of discontent and snarling among the Democracy in Congress. They are now badgering poor CLYMER, and trying to force him to resign,—a confession that he was outwitted by MARSH.

THE New Hampshire election will be watched with more than usual interest, because of its probable revelation of just what influence the BELKNAP affair will have on party matters. If the State is carried by the Republicans, by ever so small majority, it will show that the people are not so fully absorbed in that one event as to forget the bad record made by the Democrats in Congress. Estimates favorable to both parties are freely made.

IT IS at least agreeable to notice that the appointment of RICHARD H. DANA as Minister to the Court of St. James meets the cordial approbation of the English press, as well as of the people of this country. Mr. DANA has made a specialty of that department of law which relates to diplomacy, and is, therefore, well qualified for the post he is called on to fill. With the cordial reception that will be accorded him he will restore the credit of the American name among the people to whom he is accredited.

THE proposed appropriation of $170,000 for Morganza, by the Legislature, will meet the commendation of every thoughtful citizen. The clause in the bill, making a majority of the Board of Managers amenable to the State Board of Charities will not, we judge, prove objectionable. We are pursuaded that the managers are gentlemen who sincerely desire the well being of the institution, and labor for that end alone. The institution cannot be dispensed with, and should be maintained in most vigorous condition. It is, therefore, especially gratifying that the amount referred to has been reported from the committee.

WE have some light already as to the political tendencies, despite the squabbles at Washington. In New York, the Republicans have gained about seventy Supervisors, to eleven for the Democrats. The Republican victory at Portland, and general indications of Republican gains in the town elections throughout Maine, show that the party is not greatly demoralized by the revelations at Washington. The people are intelligent enough to see that the official corruptions which have been brought to light are in no sense the result of the principles of the party, and no indication of its future course, except so far as they will spur it up to renewed efforts to correct abuses and purify the public service. They are in favor of choosing the best Republicans in future, rather than surrendering to the Democrats because trusted men have proved unworthy. The Republicans in Manchester, N. H., are vigorously exposing the frauds upon the check lists, and preparing to do all in their power to prevent frauds at the election to-morrow. The Democratic managers there have shown themselves altogether devoid of scruples, and their dishonest practices will be limited only by their opportunities.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* refers in the plainest terms to the case of GEORGE H. PENDLETON, and the failure of CLYMER's committee to even attempt to get the facts. It says, "HEISTER CLYMER's case with our Washington correspondent is very plain. CLYMER's committee has conducted its investigations in secret, and the Democratic majority have even held their meetings by secret appointment, so as to exclude the Republican members. The obvious design was to hush up all discoveries that were not good for their party. It came to General BOYNTON's knowledge that they had been informed, with data and particulars, that the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON had collected through Secretary BELKNAP a claim for a large sum, which had before been repeatedly examined by the proper officers and rejected, and that these committeemen had avoided looking into it." It further declared that General BOYNTON offered the necessary information to the committee before he left, and it was declined. The Republican members, who are practically excluded from the sessions of the committee, should demand their rights in open session of the House. We do not object to Republicans being investigated,—but let all guilty persons, be they whom they may, come under the rule. Purity in Government is not a question of partisanship.

THE County Executive Committee held a meeting on Saturday at which one thing was done that fully meets our concurrence, —that of referring delegates to the State Convention to the people. This is all right. What followed was a fight for the date of the convention,—the rival contestants for the Congressional Convention in this District being a mouth apart in their ideas. The early part of June was fixed upon as the time, a fact, in our judgment of far less consequence than seemed to be imagined. Then came resolutions, nominally aimed at corruption in office, and apparently based on the BELKNAP affair, but really aimed at Gen. NEGLEY. As an item of electioneering tactics it remains to be seen how much value there is in it. Of course, it will arouse the full energy of the friends of NEGLEY, and make what remains of the canvass a bitter fight. We do not know enough of the WITOWSKI affair to pass judgment on it, but an allusion to it in the Executive Committee will only be accepted as an unfair advantage, however correct in principle the resolutions may be. The *Commercial's* attack on Mr. NEGLEY on Saturday will no doubt bring to light many little tricks practiced by the State Ring, who are running Major ERRETT, and we are prepared to see any amount of dirt thrown from now until the nomination.

THOSE who imagine that the South holds JEFF. DAVIS in contempt will do wisely to disabuse themselves of that impression. BLAINE's fight against conferring amnesty on him had more in it than has generally been supposed. The writer, while in New Orleans, a few days since, saw a notice that "Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS" would lecture before the veterans of the Mexican war, and impelled by curiosity to see what kind of reception would be accorded him, attended the lecture. An audience of some two thousand persons was present, and the enthusiasm displayed when DAVIS entered was equivalent to an ovation. The lecture was, in itself, an indifferent affair. The first part was a critique on the military operations of the war. Then followed remarks on the practical and moral results,—which were intended to sarcastically allude to the manner in which the South had been treated. Our soldiers in Mexico paid for all they took from the inhabitants. The Government did not trample on the manly pride of the people of Mexico, in demanding terms of surrender. All the territory and cities taken by the Government was paid for with money. Of course the bearing of these remarks was quickly seen by the audience, and the implied reflection on the Government for not thus dealing with the rebels was applauded to the echo. The lecture was really the occasion for an outpouring of the people, as a testimonial of continued confidence of the rebel element in DAVIS as the leader of the Southern cause. No one cared for the subject to be presented, and could not have regarded the lecture as an eloquent presentation of the subject chosen. It was simply the man, and his record as chief of the rebellion that were honored. And, thus, the old rebel spirit still lives.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

The text of the Mayor's veto of the appropriation ordinance is given in our local columns. The veto turns on the idea that between the amounts appropriated and assessed, and those actually collected, a discrepancy exists, and has existed for years past, amounting this year to $90,000 or upwards, this amount being in excess of the amount presumably collected; and this excess, which by law ought to go into the Sinking Fund, is, according to the ordinance, to be used to make up deficiencies—which deficiences are *not* set forth. Of course, such a statement carries with it the implication of the misuse, in some way, of moneys to the amount thus collected in excess of that stipulated. This is a very serious charge, coming from the Mayor of the city in an official form, whatever the implication it carries with it. Councils cannot do otherwise than entertain it, so far, at least, as to ascertain whether it be correct or not. This may be done, we think, in a very few minutes. The Controller is certainly able to show precisely what amounts have actually been assessed, appropriated, received and paid, and where paid, during a term of years past. If he, or he and the Treasurer together cannot do this, there is something wrong, and a thorough and searching investigation will at once be in order. If they can and do, Councils will thus know just what are the facts, and if all is right, the ordinance can at once be passed over the Mayor's veto. This seems to us the simple and common sense method of meeting the case, so far as the equities are concerned. The legal point in the veto,—that all the surplussage in the tax receipts over and above what is actually needed to keep the municipal machinery running would yet have to be met, and is a very important one.

We regard it as unfortunate that city officials cannot work together harmoniously, and thus know, at least through official courtesy, willingly extended the exact *status* of all departments of the city government in which they are respectively interested. As it is, the Mayor makes charges, the correctness of which the Treasurer positively denies. The present state of public feeling, as regards taxation and kindred subjects, is too sensitive and strong for any attempt on the part of Councils to gloss over the subject, by simply overriding the veto. The people require satisfactory evidence that all is right, and will not rest content under the impression officially given that they are paying from $90,000 to $100,000 more taxes yearly than there is any need for. We do not for a moment believe there has been any misappropriation of funds; and if loans, or floating debts have been, or are in process of being paid, in the manner suggested by the Mayor, it is better it should be openly known. The people do not wish to repudiate honest debts, but want to know just what they are. And if there has been no more actually collected than has been currently needed,—which we suspect to be the case,—the fact should be clearly demonstrated. When money is so hard to get, and business so dull, the people should have all the light possible, and we suggest how to get it.

"INTIMIDATING WITNESSES."

Much ado has been made by the independent press over what is termed the intimidation of witnesses by President GRANT. When this outcry was first raised we took occasion to state that there was very little in it, as the President had simply determined that the guilty should be punished, and could not discriminate between those who might be valuable as witnesses and those who were not. When the MARSH case came up the cry was repeated, and the escape of that gentleman to Canada was promptly credited to the threat that became current, that he was to be prosecuted along with BELKNAP. On examining into the facts attending his escape, it was ascertained that he was in the hands of the Committee on expenditures in the War Department, who could have held him, but who were apparently so anxious to be rid of him that the Chairman, Mr. CLYMER, accompanied him to the Sergeant-at-Arms, that he might promptly draw his fees. He was then notified that he was at liberty to go,—and proceeded to Montreal at once. After this, the Attorney General began to take steps for his prosecution. Thus the Democracy are responsible for his escape, on the one hand, while it is evident that there was no "intimidation" on the part of Republicans till he was safely away.

In the meantime the Attorney General, replying in detail to the demand for information relative to his letter instructing District Attorneys to allow no guilty parties to escape, states that information had come to him that parties guilty of important crimes were arranging to secure a modification of punishment by testifying against less guilty parties; and the order was directed against cases of this character. Thus it proves that the real aim of the Government was not to shield BABCOCK, but to save itself from a threatened scandal by strictly enforcing the law. The propriety of this course cannot be questioned honestly. Yet it has been made the subject of partisan outcry. At the same time the Democratic Committee, having in their hands a witness who alone could furnish testimony that is essential to the conviction of a high official, and who boasted his purpose to tell the truth, let him go, and he promptly put himself beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities. Had the committee chosen to hold him, he could not have been driven away. They had the power to retain him, and to have thus made their case against BELKNAP sure. In the face of this they turned him loose, and now blame others for driving him off. There can be no question where the responsibility in this case rests.

As to the whisky cases, we applaud the resolution to punish, wherever conviction can be secured; and are clear in the assurance that there will not be a conviction less because of the determination of the Government to do its duty. It is a new idea that a great Government must so lower itself so as to make it a settled policy to trade and dicker with criminals, in order to maintain its reputation. Experience shows that the more steraly the Government pursues the criminal class, the more likely it is to secure convictions. The terror inspired by the certainty of rigid and active prosecution of offenders does more to induce confessions, than all the pre-arranged clemency possible. This determination does not prevent consideration being taken of cases where really valuable evidence is given; but to enter into collusion, in advance, by regular bargain, with criminals, is little short of putting a premium on crime. Clemency, where exercised, should be a voluntary act of grace on the part of the Government, and not a corrupt bargain. Yet the whole of the outcry recently made is because the Government will not corruptly bargain with the worst pack of criminals ever brought to light. Had the instructions privately given to Government officials been respected, there would have been no advantage possible to BABCOCK because of them, and probably was not in any event. To declare that the motive was to aid him is utterly without propriety, as the statement is unsupported by a single plausible fact. There was not a witness for or against him to be affected by any such consideration. MACDONALD was within reach of the District Attorney, who was entirely afraid to put him on the stand. Hence there is apparently no basis for the charge that the order was designed to benefit any one.

Then, shall not the Government punish criminals? Is not the order in itself right? What are law officers for,—to tamper with, and trade, bargain, and cajole criminals? Is it the true policy, having convicted one man of crime, to tempt him to perjury by publishing certain benefits if he will testify against some one else? The way to eradicate crime is to punish, severely, and certainly, all who are guilty. If there is a case for clemency, because of evidence given or services rendered, let it stand on its merits, but let not a great Government like ours degrade itself by a policy of trading and bartering with the guilty.

PAY AS YOU GO.

General SHERMAN has a remarkable faculty for saying sensible things, and it does not seem to forsake him, even though, as has recently happened, his utterances in public are somewhat frequent. His advice to the young men of the O'Fallen Polytechnic School, the other day, was by no means below his usual standard. There was a little high-flown praise of science, such as seems inevitable when that subject falls into the hands of any one not directly engaged in its study; but after this prefaratory eloquence was disposed of, the General got down to the work for which he is peculiarly fitted, and gave his young hearers some admirable counsel as to the life that lies before them. Among other things he took occasion to warn them against running into debt, and though the warning is a very old one, and much hackneyed, it cannot be too often repeated. Coming from a man of eminent position, who is occupied for the most part with affairs on a large scale, the General's words ought to have some influence. They were certainly far more pertinent to the situation of his hearers than any general exhortation to virtue.

One-half of the evils that beset the path of young men starting in life come from the neglect of their parents to educate them in the use of money. Not that all parents, or even most of them, are extravagant with their sons' allowance, or that they do not give them a great deal of advice on the subject of economy. But they do not, in the strict sense of the word, make the proper use of their money a part of their education. They restrain, but they do not guide. As boys' needs and desires increase, they are too apt to be met with only increasing difficulty in getting money, interposed often in such a form as to stimulate rather than regulate their appetite for spending. It is hard for parents to realize that sooner or later their sons must have the control of more or less money to use or waste, to save or invest, according to their own judgment, and that mere restriction in the allowance of money does not fit them for the temptations, difficulties, and perplexities of this important part of the business of life. Nor should it be forgotten that a great proportion of the dishonesty which is so common in our modern communities flows from the want of proper training of young men in the employment of money. Its source, like that of a good deal of other crime and sin, is in ignorance and weakness rather than in deep-seated viciousness.

Most of the young men to whom Gen. SHERMAN addressed himself were however, probably to a considerable extent beyond direct parental guidance, and in circumstances where they had substantial control of their own expenditures. To these the plain advice of the veteran General to keep their resources under their own hands, by not letting their expenses run beyond their income, was invaluable. It is the secret of independence through life, and is never of more worth than in the early days of manhood, when it is so natural and easy to discount the future. The future yields fortune and success only to those who do not discount it, but who go forward to it with unincumbered hands, prepared to force from it all that is due to well-husbanded power, to resolute will and trained judgment. The substance of Gen. SHERMAN's advice was, to make no debts except such as there can be no possible doubt of being able to pay. The only way to carry out such advice is to cultivate self-denial, and to pay as one goes. It is not an easy course, but it robs the future of infinite difficulty and embarrassment.

OIL TRANSPORTATION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Will you please inform me why the oil interest has never attempted to use our magnificent natural highway to the sea—the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—in the transportation of their product? It appears to my uneducated idea that it could be sent to New Orleans for very much less than a dollar a barrel, and when the cost and facilities for shipment to all parts of the world would be about the same as Philadelphia, Baltimore or Richmond. I never was in the oil business and do not know anything about it, but I have been reading in your paper lately a great deal about "discriminations," and it struck me that oil might be put in New Orleans for fifty or even twenty-five cents per barrel. But there may be obstacles that I do not know of and I would like to see the thing discussed. READER.

The route above described was carefully considered by our oil men several years ago, but was discovered to be impracticable. The low stages of water at certain seasons of the year, and impediments of several kinds, led the oil shippers to regard the route proposed as impracticable —a view that is still entertained. The best arrangement we remember to have seen proposed is that of a pipe line to Chester, on the Delaware river.

Chinese Funeral Announcements.

On the death of a parent it is customary in China, at any rate with persons above a certain rank in the social scale, to forward to all friends and acquaintances, however slight, a formal notification of the fact, written in mourning ink and on mourning paper of portentious dimensions. On the present occasion this document (in which, be it observed, the family name of the parties, Shen, is omitted) ran as follows: "Be it known that the unfilial Pao-chen, who, on account of his manifold and grievous crimes, was worthy of sudden death, has not died, and that, instead, the calamity has fallen upon his worthy father, upon whom the reigning emperor of the Taching (lit. great, pure) dynasty has conferred the first order of rank in the civil service, and that in the imperial body-guard, and the Governorship of the province of Kiangse. In the twelfth year of the reign, styled Tao-Kuang, at the competition of the literati, he gained the rank of Chii jen (that is, M. A.). The writer's father, Tan-lin, fell sick on the ninth day of this moon, and lingered in great pain until the twelfth, when he passed away. He was born about two or three in the morning of the ninth moon, of the fifty-second year of the reign styled Chien-Lung, and was therefore somewhat over eighty-four years old. Immediately he expired the family went into mourning, and now, alas! have sorrowfully to communicate with you. We have chosen the 18th, 19th and 20th for the return presentation of this card (that is, will then recieve visits of condolence.) No funeral present can be received. The writer and his brother are kneeling with forehead in the dust, weeping tears of blood. The sons of the writer and his brother, nine in number, are kneeling with downcast faces, weeping tears of blood. The relatives and descendants, to the number of nine, are on their knees (before the coffin), beating their heads upon the ground. (From) the residence of the writer, named the Ancient Grotto of the Fairies."

"Centennial Struck."

Centennial struck is the only term that can with propriety be applied to the unfortunate Philadelphians. But, though crazy as March hares whenever the Centennial is mentioned, there is not a little method in their madness, and they are most busily preparing to fleece all strangers who chance within their gates next summer. Every private house is being fitted up from two to five beds in a room, and the landladies declare themselves determined to insist on two or more guests in every bed. Thus the visitors will be plucked of "$3 a day, in advance," and the hearts of the gentle Quakeresses will be made glad.

The Way She Explains.

When a Boston girl breaks her engagement with a man and her friends expostulate with her, she only has to say that his views on the theosophic doctrine of cosmogony are loose, and they realize at once how impossible it is for any true woman to risk her happiness with such a person.

A MIGHTY ENTERPRISE.

A Railroad Across the Eastern Continent.

The great feat accomplished by the United States in connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by a railroad across the United States, is stimulating enterprises in Europe; and it is now proposed—indeed, the plan is matured—to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a railroad through Central Asia. At a conference of the geographers, recently held, Col. Bogdanowitz explained some of the details of the road, which, it is expected, will overcome one of the greatest obstacles to the extension of civilization, namely, the separation of a large part of Asia from Europe by vast deserts, in which no means of transit but a railroad could be of any use. A railroad alone can develop the resources of the many lands through which it would pass; and, as the mineral wealth of Siberia and the Ural Mountains is well known, the exploration and mining of these regions would be encouraged, and their resources developed.

It is proposed that the road shall start from Nijni-Novgorod, in Russia, where is now the extreme eastern station in the network of European railroads; it will run along the Volga, the Kama, to Ekaterinbourg, on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains, then enter Asia, proceed in the direction of Trounsk and Omsk at the Irtish, cross the river, and proceed by way of Kainsk to Tomsk on the Tom, a branch of the Obi, and cross that river. Tomsk is the principal centre of commerce of Western Siberia; thence the road will run directly to Irkutsk at Lake Baikal. Thence the road is to pass to the frontier of China, and thence it is no longer an exclusively Russian, but an international undertaking.

When this plan is closely examined, according to known topographical data, the apparent difficulties dwindle down to nothing when compared to those encountered in the western section of our Pacific Railroad. The first section, from Nijni-Novgorod to Tomsk, runs on perfectly level land (the so-called steppes), similar to our prairies. In the second section, from Tomsk to Lake Baikal, the country is rolling and interspersed with rivers and streams, but the greatest height is only 3,500 feet, and the largest river ares but of very moderate width and depth. The only serious difficulties, as we have said, are on the Chinese frontier, and they are inferior to those overcome in the Rocky Mountain and the Sierra Nevada by the American engineers. Russia has raised in fifteen years more than $1,000,000,000 with which to construct 15,000 miles of railroad, and can easily find $800,000,000 or $400,000,000 to construct a line of such value to all the civilized world.

FASHIONS FOR CHURCH.

What Well-Bred Women Wear in the Sanctuary.

Black is always a favorite church-going dress in New York city, and particularly is it so this season in conjunction with the cream and ivory tints. A woman can hardly help feeling devotional in a really handsome black silk suit, with cream-colored hat, trimmed with cream-colored cachimere lace, ivory silk tie and ivory-tinted gloves. There is serenity, satisfaction and thankfulness that we are not, as other people are, in every line and fold of it. Nothing loud, no contrast of high colors is ever worn at church by a really fashionable or well-bred woman. It would show what is worse than irreligion, "bad taste;" and after all there is a connection between taste and morality, whether piety has much to do with it or not. In the matter of church dress we only imitate our French cousins, and we are of late years, imitating them also in the substitution of fine soft black cachimere for silk. Black cachimere dresses are in preparation this season as fashionably and extensively as last for spring, church and street wear, always associated more or less with black silk, usually of the soft, hand-finished kind. The simplest and most popular method of making them is with a trimmed or puffed front, shirred sides, and draped back sleeves in which lengthwise pullings of silk are inserted and a curiasse basque, the latter being now universal unless the dress is cut in the princesse style. The fine "knife" pleatings which have been so well worn are this season used to edge shirred flounces, instead of being employed to form the entire trimming of a skirt, and therefore less material is required, while the effect is even better than before. Flat folds, bands and braids are coming into vogue so rapidly that many of the spring suits and costumes will be completed without the addition of a flounce or a ruffle.

A Chat With Mrs. Beecher.

Mrs. Beecher does not often come to the front, but a chatty correspondent succeeded in drawing her out, and thus tells us about it:

Quoth Mrs. Beecher last night, as she escorted me through the lecture-room in which the Plymouth festival is being held, "You see that young lady at the table? That is Agnes Bowen. She is a niece of Henry C. Bowen; but, oh, how entirely different from the rest of the family. Sometimes I think she can't be one of those people." It was evident that in the breast of this keen-featured lady with the pure snow-white hair the old sore still rankles. As she turned aside from Miss Bowen, her features assumed a severe look, and a shadow fitted over her face as some painful recollections came to her mind. Dressed in black satin, without ornamentation of any description, she seemed like a lady of the olden time. After walking a few paces further and pointing out several noticeable features at some of the stands, she recurred to the old topic: "Don't you think," she said, "that there is something lovely and romantic in the way our friends cling to us?" She paused a moment, and added, "but even his nearest friends know Mr Beecher but slightly. I have lived with him forty years, and I should know him well. Oh, how far that man is from some people's conception of him!" I ventured the remark, "Mr. Beecher has preserved himself tolerably well; he seems in good health and very cheerful." "Yes," the lady responded, "he has wonderful vitality, but few know how much he has suffered." It was strange to observe this aged matron, in her plain costume, without the remotest approach to the fashion of the day, appearing pleasant, almost happy, chatting gaily now and then as she happened to meet those she knew, and bearing all the time a burden under which ninety-nine women of a hundred would have died. Mrs. Beecher told me that Mr. Beecher's friends had tried to persuade him to go on a lecturing tour, but she had interposed. He had not had time, she said, to prepare such a lecture as he would be willing to go before the country with. So, I take it, Mr. Beecher will not appear as a lecturer again until next season.

At An Italian Theatre.

In a letter from Milan, dated October, 1856, Mr. George Ticknor gives a pleasing sketch of an evening's entertainment at the theatre. "One evening I went to the theatre," he wrote, "attracted by the announciation of a comedy of Goldini, 'La Sposa Sagace,'—The Discreet Bride. . . . . The price of the best seat in the house was about 27 cents; but the stage and all the accessories were very good, the acting admirable, and the audience decent and well behaved. Few paid so dear as I did for a place, none more; and the great body of the audience—which about half-filled the theatre—went in their work-day clothes, and seemed to consider it a very domestic way of spending the evening. . . . I noticed a man and his wife, who looked like modest shopkeepers, or, perhaps, respectable mechanics, who had a little son between them,—so young that, not being able to enjoy the play, he had been permitted to bring his cat to amuse him. . . . It was capital; genuine Venetian characters, set forth in the purest and simplest Italian verse, and, as I said before, all admirably performed."

Acknowledged the Corn.

The Boston *Traveller's* Washington correspondent has the following:

A Kentuckian, the other evening, was denouncing, in loud voice, the Republican Party as responsible for Belknap's offence in the parlor of the Ebel House. He had made himself noted by his constant praises of Kentucky horses and Kentucky ladies.

A Republican stepped up and said:

"Sir, the Republican Party is no more responsible for Mr. Belknap's acceptance of a bribe than the ladies of Kentucky are for Mrs. Belknap's offence."

Mrs. Belknap is a Kentuckian.

The Kentuckian rose, took off his hat, bowed, and said:

"Sir, you are right and I am wrong; I take back all I have said."

About Your Pulse.

Every person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then, by comparing it with what it is when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child, since now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of such peculiarity. An infant's pulse, is 140; a child of seven about 90, and from twenty to sixty years it is 70, beats a minute, declining to 60 at four score. At 60, if the pulse always exceeds 70, there is a disease, the machine working itself out there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, the body is feeding on itself, as in consumption, when the pulse is quick.

LAVENDER.

How prone we are to hide and hoard
Each little token love has stored,
To tell of happy hours:
We lay aside with tender care
A tattered book, a curl of hair,
A bunch of faded flowers.

When death has led with pulseless hand
Our darlings to the silent land,
Awhile we sit bereft.
But time goes on; anon we rise,
Our dead being buried from our eyes,
We gather what is left.

The books they loved, the songs they sang,
The little flute whose music rang
So cheerily of old:
The pictures we have watched them paint,
The last-plucked leaf, with odor faint,
That fell from fingers cold.

We smooth and fold with reverent care
The robes they, living, used to wear;
And painful pulses stir,
As oe'r the relics of our dead,
With bitter rain of tears, we spread
Pale purple lavender.

And when we come in after years,
With only tender April tears
On cheeks once white with care,
To look at treasures but a way
Despairing on that far off day,
A subtle scent in there.

Dew-wet and fresh we gathered them,
This fragrant flowers—now every stem
Is bare of all its bloom.
Tear-wet and sweet we strewed them here,
To lend our relics sacred, dear,
Their beautiful perfume.

That scent abides on book and lute,
On curl, and flower, and with its mute
But eloquent appeal.
It wins from us a deeper sob
For our lost dead—a sharper throb
Than we are wont to feel.

It whispers of the long ago,
Its love, its lost, its aching woe,
And buried sorrows stir;
And tears like those we shed of old
Roll down our cheeks as we behold
Our faded lavender.

—*All the Year Round.*

Napoleon and Talleyrand.

Of the complete confidence of Napoleon at one time in Talleyrand's diplomatic capacity, the proofs are abundant in his correspondence. After Austerlitz he wrote simply to him: "I want peace; arrange the conditions as well as you can." During all the period of his most splendid triumphs of the First Empire he listened patiently to the advice and remonstrances of Talleyrand when he would listen to no other. In every critical juncture of affairs he consulted him, and knew that whatever orders he gave him would be completely carried out, and with the most consummate tact. He gave up wholly to him the negotiations of Amiens, of Presburg, and of Tilsit, and recompensed his services with unparalleled munificence. During the seven years that Talleyrand was thus his Foreign Minister he gave him a place in his Privy Council, made him High Chamberlain, Vice Grand Elector, and created for him a fief in Italy, with the title of Prince of Benevento. No one was more intimately associated than M. De Talleyrand with the career of Napoleon, and he was the statesman in all Europe who the best understood the character of the Emperor and the depth and extent of his designs.

At last, however, in 1814, the Empire was tottering to its fall, and the allies were pressing upon Paris; while Napoleon, by his wonderful strategic activity, multiplied the number of his troops, and endeavored to save the capital. Napoleon, however, before quitting Paris for the campaign, held a council. He already suspected Talleyrand of secret intrigues with his enemies; and at the conclusion of the council he arose in anger and declared he was surrounded by enemies. He then addressed himself especially to Talleyrand, and for more than ten minutes overwhelmed him with violent reproaches. Talleyrand, of whom it has been said by Murat that you might kick him from behind without his showing the least trace of feeling it in his face, stood all the time he was being thus rated at the corner of the fire, using his hat as a screen; and it was said if any one had entered at the moment he would have thought that Talleyrand was the last man in the room who was the subject of Napoleon's abuse. When the Emperor had come to an end of his tirade he went out of the room and slammed the door violently behind him, and Talleyrand took the arm of a friend and limped down stairs, saying coolly and audibly, "What a pity that so great a man has such bad manners!"

An Indian's Prayer.

The prayer, which we copy below is that an Indian of the Crow tribe once addressed to the Great Spirit with devout simplicity, clearly illustrates the distorted ideas of right and wrong that govern the conduct of our savage brother of the American wilderness. It adds weight to the opinion stoutly maintained by most intelligent travelers among wild tribes in all countries, that the races who to-day remain in a condition of barbarism are of inferior mental organization, and consequently incapable of being elevated to the moral and intellectual place occupied by civilized and enlightened peoples:

I am poor; that is bad (murmurs the Crow Indian to his God). Make me a chief; give me plenty of horses; give me fine clothing. I ask for good spotted horses.

Give me a large tent; give me a great many horses; let me steal five horses; grant it to me.

Give me guns by cheating; give me a beautiful woman; bring the buffalo close by.

No deep snow; a little snow is good.

Give me Blackfeet to kill or to die; close by, all together.

Stop the people from dying; it is good.

Give instruments for amusement; blankets too, and plenty to eat.

Give the people altogether plenty of fine buffalo, and plenty to eat.

Handsome "Roscoe."

Roscoe Conkling set up on a platform seems too tall and awkward to be called a handsome man. Seen from the Senate gallery, his proportions are softened into harmony, and looking at him from above, you begin to understand howit is that all the female correspondents go into ecstacies over his beauty. He is really a splendid looking fellow, and he knows it. But even the enchantment of the view from the gallery can not make him altogether lovely when he stands up and, with out-turned toes and bending knees, walks across the floor of the Senate Chamber, like a schoolmaster making an ostentatious display of preserving good order. That absurdable gait, which an irreverent observer compared the other day to the strut of a turkey, is the only defect which prevents the senior Senator from New York from being a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.—[Sketch in the New York *World*

An Historic Blot.

The Paris *Figaro* says that one of the most valued mementoes of Victor Hugo, at his house in Guernsey, is a black patch on the study floor. The servant who admits visitors, and they are numerous, for the house is a well known "show place," takes them to the patch, ranges them around it in a circle, and then with befitting impressiveness informs them that "this blot of ink was caused by the upsetting of the illustrious writer's inkstand, when he had just finished one of the most celebrated chapters of 'Les Miserables' — 'Un homme a la mer.' The blot has been carefully preserved and will never be removed, but will perish only with the floor. May I beg you not to step upon it?"

A Nice Girl.

How to Make a Nice Girl.—First get your girl. (N. B.—She mustn't be an old girl, but a young one, nice and tender.) Bring her up from early infancy on a strict diet of hot pickles, cold brandy and water, and French novels. Send her to a fashionable boarding-school to be "finished off;" and when she comes home for the holidays carefully develop her latent love for dress; extravagant habits and fondness for flirtations. Buy her the Slang dictionary and let her go everywhere and do everything she likes. By the time she is twenty-one she will be quite a nice girl.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - - $778,351.56.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park. Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
MONDAY.
EVERY DEPARTMENT DAILY REPLENISHED WITH NEW GOODS!
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Popular Dress Goods,
A very large assortment of New Desirable Goods for Spring, at
12 1-2, 15 and 18 3-4c,
And a choice line of New Materials and Designs in
Spring Fabrics at 25c
Per yard. In this line are included Plain, Plaid and Figured Suitings, and all extra good value. At 75c, a special bargain in
New Cashmere Plaids,
Spring Styles, really worth $1.25. Our assortment of Medium and Fine Dress Goods is
Unusually Complete!
And attractive, having been replenished in all lines of goods at the very lowest prices.
Extra Good Bargains
In all qualities and grades of BLACK ALPACAS and MOHAIRS, BLACK CASHMERES, &c., &c.
At 31 Cents a Yard,
A special bargain in BLACK HERNANI.
At $1.15 Per Yard,
All the newest and most fashionable Spring shades in Colored Dress SILKS, at a special bargain.
At $1.50 Per Yard,
HAND-SPUN BLACK SILKS, usually sold at $1.75.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Have opened this week in
MUSLIN UNDERGARMENT DEPARTMENT,
At low prices, a full line of
LADIES' CHEMISE,
From 36 to 45 inch band.
Drawers,
Toilet Sacques,
Night Gowns,
Underskirts,
Walking Skirts,
Trail Skirts, &c.
Misses' Chemises, Drawers, Night Gowns and Skirts, all sizes.
For Infants' wear—Dresses, Plain and Handsomely Trimmed.
Long and Short Slips.
Muslin and Flannel Underskirts.
MERINO CLOAKS,
With and without Capes, in Drab, Blue, Brown and White.
Embroidered Merino Shawls.
Knit Sacques, Hoods and Bootees.
NEW SPRING GOODS
Arriving every day. Every department well stocked with choice and seasonable goods.
Retail Stores.
GOLD EYED
Hand Made Sewing Needles.
TIME AND TEMPER
SAVED BY THEIR USE. FOR THEY DON'T CUT THE THREAD.

Excelsior Gold Eyed Needle	7
English Book Pins	5
Black Gimp, great bargains	39
Black Bead Gimp, per piece of 10 yards	2 00
Everlasting Trimming, per piece of 12 yards	73
Crochet Edge, per piece of eight yards	23
Magic Ruffle, per piece of six yards	63
Hamburg Trimming, per yard	7
Hamburg Embroidery, per yard, from 5c to	2 00
Cachmere Net	63
Cachmere Lace	24
Cachmere Ties	63
New Shades in Windsor Ties	34
Two Button Kid Gloves (warranted)	98
Extra quality Kid Gloves (two button)	1 47
Black Watered Ribbon, per yard	7
Extra Long Fancy Cotton Hose, for Ladies	29

Full lines of Notions, Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods and Trimmings.
Save your money by "Our New System."
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
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CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
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ABOVE WOOD STREET.
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THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
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Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. sep:pd7

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1876.
MARCH 13.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
REPLENISHED WITH NEW GOODS!
WEST PRICES AT
SEMPLE'S,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.
Extra good bargains in DOMESTIC GOODS. At 5c, good Fast Colored Calicos. At 6c, yard wide
Sheeting Muslins!!
At 6¼c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos. At 7c, choice line Fast colored Calicos.
At 6¼c, Beautiful Line
Of Fast Colored Shirting Calicos. At 8½c, extra heavy Sheeting Muslins. At 8½c, bargains in All-Linen
Crashes and Towels.
At 10c, Lonsdale Shirting Muslin. At 12½c, Wamsutta Shirting Muslin. At 12½c, a special good bargain in large size Huck Towls.
A Special Bargain!
In Remnants of Irish Linens, at much less than real value. Extra good value in Table Linens, Butchers' Linens, Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings, Twilled Sheetings, &c. Cheviot Shirtings,
Furniture Checks!
Good bargains in SHIRT FRONTS, all new styles, of our own and Eastern manufacture; special low price when buying by dozen or half-dozen.
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
And Mattings, Hemp, Ingrains, Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpets. Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Straw and Cocoa Mattings, plain, striped and checked. Window

FINANCIAL.

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CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 13, 1876.

All kinds of business were inactive as far as banks were concerned. Counter transactions were moderate. There was something like a good demand for loans at one or two of the banks, but there were exceptions. The general state of affairs is one of dullness and increasing loanable resources. The country is paying promptly the paper discounted here last winter; deposits are increasing, and the supply of new paper is diminishing. Bank and mercantile collections are very dull, and will continue so till after the first of April. The loan market in every direction is serene and sluggish.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@9 per cent. Concessions from the regular rates are made to desirable independent borrowers.

On the street, good paper is in demand. Rates are 9@12 per cent.

It is believed in financial circles that Messrs. Zug & Co. will file a petition in bankruptcy to-day (Monday). This will be done to prevent any one creditor getting the advantage over another till they get their affairs into shape.

The movement of currency to the country is still very light, and will probably continue so for some time, as the present condition of the country roads and the lowering aspect of the weather afford little prospect of marketing grain in the country.

The Treasurer now holds $355,311,715 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,741,500 to secure public deposits. Last States bonds deposited. United circulation for the week ending Saturday, $77,000. United States bonds held for circulation, withdrawn during the week ending Saturday, $1,055,000. National bank circulation outstanding, $340,046,776, of which amount $2,099,190 are gold notes.

The revenue receipts of Saturday were $330,093.24; for the month to date, $3,129,-318.46; for the fiscal year to date, $78,598,-706.53. Customs receipts, $484,293.65; for the month to date, $5,081,790.83; for the fiscal year to date, $104,893,370.87.

Receipts of national bank notes forwarded for redemption for the week ending Saturday, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New York. . .	$1,629,000	$1,030,000
Boston . . .	395,000	1,318,000
Philadelphia . . .	147,000	108,000
Chicago . . .	113,000	104,000
Cincinnati. .	81,000	50,000
Miscellaneous. .	869,000	1,081,000
Total . . .	$3,234,000	$3,700,000

Receipts Saturday, $554,257.

The growth of our country could not be more conspicuously shown than in some figures just telegraphed from Washington. From March 4, 1789, to July 1, 1861, the gross receipts of the Government were $2,263,660,610, and from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, $12,709,245,080. This is a wonderful showing even for this commercial age, and we doubt if any other country can show an increase so great in proportion. It is due, of course, to the heavy duties necessitated by the war, but the fact remains to prove the almost boundless wealth of our country.

It is now known that the Delaware and Hudson, as well as the Delaware and Lackawanna road, is the Erie third rail arrangement from New York to Elmira, (or Waverly, a few miles west of Elmira,) and that the Lehigh Valley supplies the third rail from Waverly to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, thus connecting with the Michigan Central, in which the Delaware and Lackawanna people have a large interest.

The steel rails to this great arrangement are to be furnished by the Scranton and Cambria Works in this State, on a credit running through two years, guaranteed to the iron works by the three corporations named, and taken by the latter by small percentages out of the transportation for their account by the Erie.

In what sense is there improvement in business? Railway earnings look well; the returns of twenty-five roads show earnings of $9,308,074, for certain weeks of 1876, against $7,646,651 for the corresponding weeks of 1875, a gain of nearly 22 per cent. Nor is this gain confined to a few roads. Of those reporting every road except three returns larger earnings than for that during the corresponding portion of last year. This is not the only encouraging sign. Grain receipts at lake ports, from August 1 to February 26, flour included as wheat, aggregate 110,566,203 bushels, against 102,731,203 during the same time last year. Shipments from lake and river cities since August show an increase of more than 23 per cent. compared with shipments during the same time last year. Cotton receipts at all ports from September 1 to March 7, aggregate 3,553,604 bales against 3,612,662 during the same time last year, and receipts at ports since September 1 are 2,244,812 bales against 1,869,095 last year. At New York receipts of almost every important article are larger this year thus far than for the corresponding weeks of last year, and reports from other cities give like evidence of improvement. But a glance at the barometer of modern commerce warns us not to indulge as yet in too sanguine estimates. The Clearing House returns at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and Chicago indicate that there has been as yet little, if any, increase in aggregate transactions.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114⅝
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	123
" 1864, all called.	—
" 1865	118
" 1865 new.	119¾
5-20's 1867	121⅜
5-20's 1868—coupons	123¾
10-40's, Reg	118¾
Currency 6's	126½
6's, 2 per cents. . .	103
10-40's—coupons . .	118⅞

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen. . . .	116⅛
Erie	21⅜
Do.	40¼
C. C. & I. C. . .	4½
St. Paul.	44⅞
Do. Pref	83
Do. Central . . .	48½
Michigan Southern	93⅛
North Western. Com	34
Do. Pref.	65¾
Rock Island	111⅝
Ft'w. & Pittsburg .	97½
Pacific Mail. . . .	18⅞
Western Union Tel.	67⅞
Ohio & Mississippi.	21¾
Union Pacific . . .	66¾
Toledo & Wabash. .	35
Harlem	145
Adams Express . . .	103
American Express. .	63½
U. S. Express. . . .	73½
W. Fargo & Co. Ex	86
Quicksilver.	13½
Fort Wayne.	103
Hannibal & St. Jos .	15½
Do. Pref.	35
Iron Mountain. . . .	25

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	57	Cen. Trans (A) . . .	48¾
Reading (S)	75⅛	Empire Dev (B) . .	32½
U. Cos. of N.J. (A)	144	A. V. R. R. 7-8 (B)	60
Oil Creek; S). . . .	14⅞	P.C. & St. L. 7's (A)	86
Lehigh Valley (A). .	61		

NEW YORK, March 11, 1876.

Money 2@3; prime mercantile paper 4½@5. The customs receipts were $500,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $164,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was firm at 485½@489. Gold was dull and steady throughout the day at 114⅜. The rates paid for carrying were 2½, 3, 2, 1½ and 1 per cent.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$585,600
Specie, increase	438,200
Legal tenders, increase . . .	684,300
Deposits, increase	676,400
Circulation, decrease . . .	134,800
Reserve, increase	953,400

Governments closed strong. Railroad bonds were dull in late afternoon dealings. Union Pacific land grants advanced to 104, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Sinking Fund ex. coupon to 61½, and Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds to 90¼. State bonds were quiet and prices nominal.

The stock market opened firm, except for Pacific Mail, Western Union and Lake Shore, which declined from 1 to 1½. The market was oscillating for a time, when it was characterized as strong, but towards the close showed a partial reaction from the advance, and closed active, with an unsettled feeling. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 283,000 shares, of which 84,000 were Erie, 57,200 Lake Shore, 10,500 Northwestern, 34,500 Pacific Mail, 20,000 St. Paul, 6,200 Ohios, 61,000 Western Union, 3,500 Union Pacific, and 3,650 Michigan Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123; 5-20s '65, 118½; do. new, 119½; do. '67, 121½; do. '68, 123¼; new 5s, 118½; 10-40s, 118½; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds—Tennessees old, 42½; do. new, 41; Virginia new, 34; old 34; Missouri 6s, 104½.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Co., 67½; Pacific Mail, 18½; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 86½; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 74; New York Central, 115; Erie, 21½; do. preferred, 36; Harlem, 144; do. preferred, 134; New Jersey Central, 107; Rock Island, 110½; Illinois Central, 108; Pittsburgh, 95½; Northwestern common, 48½; do. preferred, 65½; Michigan Central, 63½; Union Pacific, 66¼; Lake Shore, 65⅜; St. Paul, 44⅜; do. preferred, 83½; Toledo & Wabash, 34½; do. preferred, 94; Fort Wayne, 103½; Chicago & Alton, 106½; do. preferred, 110; Terre Haute, 4½; do. preferred, 18½; Ohio & Mississippi, 21½; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18½; Delaware & Lackawana, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18⅜; Central Pacific, 108½; Union, 105½; Grant, 103½; Mariposa, 7½; do. preferred, 8; Panama, 135; Missouri Pacific, 113.

LONDON, March 11.—Business on the Stock exchange was quiet to-day. The changes have been unimportant. One failure, a broker, is announced.

LONDON, March 11—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 94 1-16; account, 94; 5-20s '65, 106¾; do '67, 107 7-8; 10-40s, 105 3-4; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 104; Erie, 17¾; do preferred 30.

PARIS, March 11.—Rentes, 66f 60c.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—U. S. new 5s, 101 5-8.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 11, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets continue to drag along, and while possibly business is about all we can reasonably expect under existing circumstances, it is considerably behind what it should be or ought to at this season of the year.

APPLES—We can report regular jobbing sales at at $2,50@4,50 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

BEANS—The market continues dull, and prices are weak but unchanged; Navies quoted at $1,20@1,25 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for prime stock, and we can report regular sales at 30@33c, with extra quoted at 34@35c. Common and medium grades are very dull, and the market is overstocked.

CHEESE—There is a very fair demand, but prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 13¾@14c; do New York, 14½@15c.

CRANBERRIES—$15@16 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are still maintained; 9@11c ₱ lb for common to choice Apples. Peaches—prime old halves, 11¾@12c—no new in the market. Blackberries reported very dull at 11@12c.

EGGS—Are coming forward freely, and the market is well supplied—may be quoted at 14@15, although dealers generally were asking 16 to-day.

FLOUR—Unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6,25@6,75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50@7; amber, $7,00@7,50; fancy white wheat brands, $8@9. Rye flour, $4,75@5. Buckwheat flour, 2½@2¾ ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—The grocery market continues quiet, and, in a general way, devoid of any new or important features. Coffee continues quiet and rather offish in tone, while refined Sugars are firm at the recent advance. There is an increasing demand for Teas, which may be attributed to the fact that they are cheaper than domestic dried fruits.

RICE.

Carolina.	7 @7¾	Louisiana.	5¾@6¾

SYRUPS.

Choice.	45 @70	Fair.	35 @38
Prime.	40 @45	Dark.	25 @30

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime. .	58
Fair.	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf. . . .	12¾	Standard B. . . .	10
Crushed. . . .	11¾	Standard Ex C .	9⅞
Powdered . . .	11¼	Refined Yellow .	9¾
Powdered . . .	11¼	N. O. new crop.	8 @ 9
Standard A. .	10⅛		

COFFEES.

Prime Rio. . .	22¾	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27
Fancy Rio. . .	22½@23	R. Rio, loose.	26¾
Good Rio. . . .	20½@21½	Roasted Java., 33 to 40	
Old Gov. Java.	34		

GRAIN—The movement in grain continues light, and there is not much prospect at the present writing of any improvement. There is a fair inquiry for Wheat, mostly from country millers, but no change in prices; good to prime Ohio and Indiana red at $1,30@1,35. The Oat market is offish, as the supply appears to be in excess of present wants; Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed, 39 to 40c; white, 41@42c. Shelled Corn is in light supply and firmer, but the inquiry continues light; quotable at 48@50 ₱ bushel. Ear Corn is dull but unchanged at 47@50c, as to quality. Rye—but little offering and not much call for it; 80@82.

Our reporter still agree in reporting a very dull market for baled, although prices remain about as last quoted; upland prairie, $9@12 ₱ ton; timothy $13@17, according to quality and condition.

ONIONS—$1.75@2 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, but the inquiry is moderate in small lots and there has been no quotable change in prices. Bran $14@15 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

POTATOES—The market is rather better in consequence of diminished receipts for some days past; 30@35c ₱ bushel on track by the car load.

PROVISIONS—The general spirit of the market continues firm, in sympathy with the advices from the west, our source of supply, but there has been no recent change in prices. We give a statement elsewhere of the stocks in Chicago and a comparison with former years. Hogs are dull and lower in most of the western markets, the warm weather having curtailed the demand.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb. . . .	14½	Do. half barrels	14½
Sugar Cured, Ex. S. C.	14½	Do. buckets.	15
Bl'fast Bacon, S. C.	14½	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces —	
Breakfast Ex. Sugar Cured, old. . . .	15	Do. in ½ bbls. . . .	—
Beef Tongues, S. C.	—	Do. in buckets. . . .	—
Do. Ex. S. C.	15½	Do. 3 lb caddies . . .	17½
Do. In pickle	8½	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Bacon Shoulders. . .	10	Do. 3 lb pails. . . .	18¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	18
Short Rib do. . . .	—	Do. 10 lb do	18¼
Clear Sides.	13½	Ham Sausage. . . .	9
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$23.25	Carbon Oil.	—
Family Mess, Warranted Short Cut . . .	23.25	Cheese.	13
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb. .	14	Pig's Feet, in kegs.	$1.90
		Do. do. bbls.	$3.75
		Do. do. bbls.	$4.75

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14c ₱ lb; live do., 50@60c ₱ pair; dressed Turkeys, 16@17c.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover seed dull but firm a $7@8,25 ₱ bushel; Timothy seed easy at $2,50@2,75.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 11, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals in the aggregate for the week ending at noon to-day, as well as those of the preceding week, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	378 cars	335 cars
Hogs	83 cars	83 cars
Sheep	95 cars	70 cars
Total	556 cars	488 cars

Of the 378 cars reported as having arrived during the week ending at noon to-day, 257 cars were through consignments and 121 cars local, against 179 cars of through and 156 cars of local during the preceding week. Receipts from Thursday noon till noon to-day, 138 cars through and 15 cars local. A fair number of buyers was on hand for through and a falling off in the receipts of local stock. The sales were 1,824 head, against 2,373 last week.

The arrivals since the date of our last report, 9th inst., have consisted chiefly of through consignments and consequently the offerings were light, but as there were but few buyers in attendance, the supply was fully up to the demand; as is well known by those who are familiar with our market, nearly all the business is transacted between Monday and Thursday noon. The market opened up strong on Monday; as the supply was light, prices were advanced 15@20c ₱ cwt, and the advance was maintained up until Wednesday noon, when, under the influence of increased receipts and offerings and unfavorable reports from New York, the market weakened and was almost if not altogether lost. As noted in our report of Thursday, Morris & Co. consigned quite a number of their Chicago cattle to Philadelphia, said to be between 30 and 40 cars, and this caused the Philadelphia buyers to buy a smaller number of cattle here than they would have done otherwise. It is said that the Philadelphia dealers have been running a good many cattle from Philadelphia to New York recently, to the detriment of Morris & Co., and that the shipments of this latter firm to Philadelphia are by way of retaliation.

It is worthy of notice that there has not been, so far as we can learn, a single drove of strictly prime beeves on sale for two weeks; hence, while there were no sales report above 5¼@5¾, a limited number of choice beeves could have been disposed of this week at 6@6¼. The latter is now regarded as an outside figure. Cattle are cheaper now than they have been for several years, and beef butchers must be making money, although they complain that the consumption is not near as large as it was a few years ago.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,500 steers—none on sale. . . .	6,00@6,25
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers.	5,25@5,50
Fair 1,000@1,100 steers	4,50@5,00
Stockers 900@1,000 lbs	3,50@4,00
Cows, Bulls and Stags.	2,50@4,00

SHEEP.

There was a good demand during the first part of the week, and notwithstanding the receipts were somewhat larger than those of the corresponding time last week, prices were advanced 20@25c ₱ cwt; on Thursday the market opened up tame, the Philadelphia buyers having bought all they wanted and reports from New York were unfavorable. Our latest advices from New York up to yesterday, continue unfavorable, and consequently our market closes weaker, although not quotably lower, as there has been no decline. The course of the market during the incoming week, will depend upon the run; if it should be large, prices will probably decline, but if light, they will be maintained, independent of either New York or Philadelphia.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 100@130 lbs.	7,00@7,30
Prime 90@3 lbs.	6,50@6,75
Good 80@95 lbs.	6,00@6,25
Fair 70@75 lbs.	5,50@5,75
Common 70@75 lbs.	4,50@5,00
Indianas, according to quality.	4,50@6,50

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light, but the warm weather, together with the extreme prices has curtailed the demand very perceptibly, and the market is weak in tone, although as yet there has been no quotable decline. Dealers continue to complain that the great proportion of the hogs coming forward are common in point of quality and nearly all our regular buyers are forced to go west for good stock. There was nothing done in Philadelphia hogs today; sales were made yesterday at 9,2a9,60. Yorkers may be quoted at 8a8,40, according to quality. A good many still fed hogs are being shipped from Cincinnati to Baltimore over the B. & O. R. R., and from Baltimore some of these are finding their way to Philadelphia, which, of course has a tendency to curtail the demand here.

NOTES OF INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

There is no scarcity of Cattle in the west, and the prospects, therefore, are not favaorable for any immediate advance in prices. A Chicago paper says: Twelve to thirteen hundred pound steers under $5 seem to be chiefly wanted, and for which prices ranged from $4,60@4,85. Where buyers are paying over $5 they are getting heavier weights and really fat, smooth cattle.

The New York *World* says: The system of selling cattle on the estimated dressed weight, with a shrinkage of 42 to 44 ₱ cent. in the winter and spring months after the cattle have lost 100 lbs or more of live weight, puts quotations in this market at least ¾c ₱ lb higher than the true mark. The few northern raised cattle in the Watertown (Mass) market are sold on the dressed weight, including the weight of the hide and tallow, otherwise the quotations for beef cattle in all the markets of the United States, save this, are based on the hide weight of the animal, and there is a strong influence here in favor of changing the practice in this market. Nearly every bullock sold is weighed, and there seems to be no good reason for continuing the custom of valuing cattle at so much ₱ lb dressed weight.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 11, 1876. WEEKLY REVIEW.

The general position of the market for this important staple has not varied much during the past week, and about the only noticeable feature is that there was less fluctuation in prices than usual. Producers are reported as being in very good shape; there has been and is still a steady demand for their product and that, too, at remunerative rates, and the outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction, that prices, unless some new and more productive territory is opened up, will not only be sustained, but may go still higher. The producing interest is in a much more promising condition than it has been for a couple of years or more; the production has fallen off largely; stocks, both in hands of producers, bankers, and pipe line companies, have been largely reduced, and there is every reason to believe that the consumption of 1876 will be fully up to if it does not exceed that of 1875. The reduction in stock last year, is estimated at about half a million of barrels, which, if correct, denotes that the consumption was that much larger than the production. The refining interest, however, is still reported very unsatisfactory by the most of our refiners, and while it is hoped that there will soon be a change for the better, the prospects just now are not very encouraging.

CRUDE.

The market was very quiet to-day; business was reported almost suspended, many of the leading operators having gone to Oil City to attend a banquet given by the Oil Exchange of that city. Prices, as compared with Friday, were without quotable change; United and Conduit certificates, $1,95a1,96¾; immediate shipment, $2,12a2,13; bargo oil, delivered here, $2,22a2,25.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week 18,554 bbls, by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 262,630 bbls, against 74,359 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined for the week, 7,341 bbls; January 1st to date, 159,286 bbls; same time last year, 13,886 bbls.

REFINED.

Trade has been very dull all week with but little change in prices; Philadelphia delivery, 13¾a14c; on cars here, 10¾a10¾c. Refiners still complain that current rates do not cover actual cost.

OIL BARRELS.

There has been rather more doing this week, but no improvement in prices; $1,05 for countries, and $1,15 for city make.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant	J. Rushnell	1,361
Petrolite	Craig	228
Total		1,589

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Consignee.	Shipper.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co. . . .	Warden F. & Co. . . .	358
Brilliant o w	Do	457
Total		1,349

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago.

The following are the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago on the dates named, as reported by the packers and warehousemen to the Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association:

	March 5. 1876.	March 15, 1875.	March 5, 1874.
Clear pork, bbls. . . .	455	415	247
Mess pork, bbls. . . .	127,986	129,364	113,739
M. O. pork, bbls . . .	114	578	310
Prime mess pork, bls	3,294	3,646	310
Family do do. .	1,665	2,500	....
Extra prime pork, bbls.	1,107	1,830	825
Lard, tcs.	67,166	72,110	101,468
S. P. Hams, tcs. . . .	45,264	44,458	26,872
Do. bbls.	....	1,800	....
Bacon hams, pcs. . . .	1,000	53,000	....
Staffordshire hams, lb	608,600	25,079	....
Long cut hams, lbs. .	2,220,193	1,728,300	1,528,693
S. P. shoulders, tcs .	2,273	400	1,222
D. S. shoulders, lbs .	2,810,973	11,476,467	12,928,355
Rough sides, lbs . . .	....	1,785	115,767
Cumberland sides, lb .	1,162,277	1,346,276	1,463,784
Long clear sides, lbs .	2,411,183	1,175,000	2,710,000
Short clear sides, lbs .	3,611,198	7,961,879	7,256,948
Short rib sides, lbs. .	14,867,383	9,315,989	12,890,501
Long rib sides, lbs. .	285,464	176,000	315,310
Staffordshire sides lbs	1,018,441	359,500	120,574
Stuffed sides, lbs. . .	1,115,790	256,300	1,000,000
Wiltshire sides, lbs. .	549,278	399,900	120,374
Yorkshire sides, lbs. .	421,081	.....	20,000
Irish cut sides, lbs. .	261,190	.....	31,400
Birmingham sides, lb .	242,000	.....	....
Singed bacon, lbs . . .	450,000	50,000	....
Bellies, lbs.	111,667	261,962	442,214
Grease, pkgs	1,638	718	3,470

The stocks of meats in lobbers hands are included in manufacturers' hands also included.

Chicago Seed Market.

There was more doing in timothy and a firm feeling prevailed, but there was little change in the substance in prices. The offerings have been considerably reduced. Sales ranged as $1,9a2,17½ for common to good, $2,20 for prime, and $2,25a2,30 for high grade of prime to choice. Clover was very scarce. There were buyers on the market at $9 a for prime medium, the firm at $1,15a1,25. Hungarian quotable at 80a85c and millet at 85a90c, according to quality. Sales made in lots of 100 bushels and second hands were generally at better prices than quoted. The above quotations being mainly for lots sold on the open market.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 Chicago spring 98¾a98¾c spot; 99¼c seller April; $1,03¼a1,03¾ seller May; No 3 do 83¾a84c; rejected 72½c. Corn firm; No 3 mixed 43¾a44c spot; 43¾c bid seller April; 48c seller May. Rye and barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; $22,37½ spot; $22,47½a22,50 seller May. Bulk meats firm at 8¾a12a12¼c. Lard dull; $13,25 spot; $13,82½ seller May.

WHISKY—Steady at $1,05.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Flour firm; receipts 10,000; super western and State $4,10a4,65; common to good $4,90a5,25; good to choice $5,30a5,75; white wheat extra $4,90a7,50; extra Ohio $4,90a7,50; St. Louis $5,25a9,00. Rye flour firm; $4,20a5,50. Corn meal quiet; $2,55a3,10. Wheat a shade firmer; No. 2 Chicago spring nominally $1,24a1,26; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,24a1,25; No. 1 Minnesota $1,35; amber Pennsylvania $1,46; No. 1 white western $1,50. Rye firm; State 82a85c. Barley firm; Canada western $1,05. Malt firm. Corn scarcely so active; receipts 48,000; mixed no grade 58¾a58¾c; western mixed new ungraded 60¼a63c. Oats firm, unchanged; receipts 32,000. Hay and Hops unchanged. Groceries quiet. Petroleum firm; crude 8½c; refined 14½c; cases 18¾a21c. Tallow steady; 9a9 1-16c. Rosin steady; 62½a65c. Turpentine steady; 39c. Eggs steady; western 15a16c; State and Pennsylvania 14½c. Leather unsettled; California 22a25c; common 22a25c. Pork: prime $22,90a23. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; middles unchanged. Lard opened firm and closed heavy; prime steam 13¾c. Butter firm; western 15a30c; State 20a35c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1,09.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake irregular at 22¾c. Pig iron: Scotch quiet and unchanged; American firm; $17a23. Russia sheeting 11¾a12c gold. Nails firm; cut $2,85a3,00; clinch 4½a5½c; horseshoe No. 8 20a25c.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 11.—The week has been one of uninterrupted quiet in Mincing Lane. Prices show some further reduction, but at the close there was a little better feeling apparent. The rather large supply of plantation and Ceylon coffee on public sale found buyers upon lower terms than last Friday. The demand has been steady throughout. Foreign was quite dull, prices of common sorts still showing a downward tendency. At yesterday's sales of sugar prices in several cases ruled favorable to buyers, privately. Low sugars are more saleable. White Bengal rice sold at full rates. The tea market has been without improvement. All kinds of spices have been difficult to sell.

RIO JANEIRO, March 10.—The coffee market is animated. Prices are firm. Good first 5,700 reis for 10 kilos. Exchange on London 25.

SANTOS, March 11.—The coffee market is very quiet. Prices are maintained. Good Santos 5,600a5,700 reis for 10 kilos.

ANTWERP, March 11.—Refined petroleum 30f.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton firm at 6½@6¾d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 8,400 American. Refined petroleum 11a11 1-2d; spirits 8 1-2a9-1-2d. Lard: American 60s. Tallow 42 1-2s.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 western red $1,35a1,36; Pennsylvania red $1,39a1,40. Corn: western fairly active and a shade firmer; western mixed 61c. Oats unchanged. Rye nominal but firm; 78a82c. Hay dull and heavy; Maryland and Pennsylvania $18a24. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork firm; $23. Bulk meats: shoulders 9 1-8a9 1-4c; clear rib 12 3-4a12 1-2c loose. Bacon: shoulders 10 1-4a10 3-8c; clear rib 13 1-2a13 5-8c. Hams 15 1-2a16c. Lard steady; crude 13a13 1-4c; refined 14a14 1-4c. Butter active, firm and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee firmer but not quotably higher. Whisky dull and lower; $1,09.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Flour quiet; high grades $7a8. Wheat firm; amber $1,42; white $1,50a1,53; Pennsylvania red $1,40. Rye quiet and firm. Corn: yellow 58a60c; white 60c. Oats neglected; white 43a45c; mixed 40c. Whisky firm; held at $1,09. Petroleum nominal; crude 10½c; refined 13¾c. Provisions firm. Pork $22,75a23. Lard 13¾a14c. Butter: choice firm; medium dull; New York and Bradford county extra 35a37c; firsts 28a32c. Cheese firmly held; New York 12¾a14c. Eggs weak; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 15c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 11.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1,22½; amber Michigan $1,23¾; seller April $1,25; seller May $1,27¼; No. 2 amber $1,02. Corn steady; high mixed 48c; seller April held at 48¼c; May held at 50c; 49c bid; low mixed held at 46½c; 47c bid. Oats dull; No. 2 and Michigan 33½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 11.—Flour steady; western superfine $4a4,50; common extra $4,75a7; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7; Illinois $6,50a8,25; St. Louis $6,50a9; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,50. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 65½a66c. Oats dull; mixed and No. 2 white 42a43c; rejected 42a45c; No. 1 white 43c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Cotton firm at 12¾c. Flour dull at $4,90a5,75. Wheat dull at $1,05a1,23. Corn steady at 47a48c. Oats firm at 35a40c. Barley and rye firm and unchanged. Pork dull at $23. Lard steady; steam 12c; kettle 13¼a14c. Bulk meats firm at 8¾a11¾a12¼c. Bacon firm at 9¾a13¼a13¾c. Whisky firm at $1,04.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady, a shade higher and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,09; hard $1,14; No. 2 $1,01¾; No. 3 87½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 43½c. Oats dull; 32½c. Rye dull; No. 1 69c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring 79a80c. No. 3 $1,46.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—Cotton dull; 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; $1,16a1,25. Corn firm; 45a46c. Oats dull; 37a41c. Barley dull and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky active; $1,04.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Cotton and flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,48. Corn firmer at 39½c. Oats dull at 33½c. Rye firmer at 63c. Barley firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,06. Provisions dull and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 11.—Wheat quiet; white State $1,47; extra No. 1 white Michigan held $1,55. Corn quiet; 65a66c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held $1; No. 2 Bay $1,08.

Memphis.

MEMHIS, March 11.—Cotton firm at 12¼c; sales 4,100 bales; receipts 1,750 bales; shipments 4,046 bales. Flour firm and unchanged. Other markets steady and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; quoted: 110 test 11½c; pale white 150 test 12½c; Michigan State test 14c; in car lots, cash.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Sugar higher; fair Ta7¾c; prime 7¾a7¾c; choice 8a8¼c. Others unchanged.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Cotton quiet at 42 3-4a12 13-16c; March 13 1-16a13 3-32c; April 13¾c; May 13¾a13 17-32c; June 13¾c; July 13 15-16a13 31-32c; August 14 3-32a14c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Cotton active; sales of 14,450 bales; prices are ¼a¾c dearer; good ordinary 9¾a10¾c; low middlings to strict low middling 11¾a11¾c; middling to strict middling 12¾a13¼c; good middling to middling fair 13¼a14¾c; receipts net 3,588 bales; gross 3,686; exports to Great Britain 17,662 bales; stock 296,858 bales.

MOBILE, March 11.—Cotton strong; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 61 bales; coast 38; sales 2,000.

CHARLESTON, March 11.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 12¾a12½c; receipts 438 bales; sales 600.

GALVESTON, March 11.—Cotton dull; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 1,068; gross 1,079; exports to Great Britain 1,078, coast 364; sales 300.

SAVANNAH, March 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 482 bales; gross 562; exports coast 85; sales 83.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Cattle: receipts 1,400 head; moderately active and prices steady, with pens about empty; sales mostly good to choice steers at 45a5¾c; shipments 2,800 head. Hogs: receipts 3,000 head; opened firm and closed 5a10c lower; light and medium $7,80a8,00; mixed lots $7,85a8,10; New England $8,15a8,25; Philadelphias $9a10; shipments 4,000 head. Sheep: receipts 400 head; active and steady.

ST. LO

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are partly cloudy and continued cold weather, northerly to western winds, and rising barometer.

The traveling public, from to-day will be served on all the trains running to and from the city with the GAZETTE at the same rates that the newsboy's sell it on the street, *i. e.* three cents per copy. If they should be charged more than this price, they will confer a favor by reporting the same to us, or at the general news stand in the Union Depot Hotel.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, &c., call on or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

A Police Raid.

Lieutenant Tyre, with a detail of police, made a raid about eight o'clock last night on the saloon of Henry Kreager, at No. 43 Fourth avenue, between Market and Ferry streets. The parties arrested, in addition to the proprietor, were John Clark, John Hyer, George Smith, Joseph Kilburn, Oliver Pearson, James McIntyre, Wm. Ferguson, Chas. Lynn, Thomas Murphy, Lena Davis, Ottie Stanley, Mollie Wallace and Jennie Anderson. They will all have a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

Robberies in Allegheny.

On Friday night some person entered J. E. Strickler's meat shop on Monterey street, and stole about $15 worth of meat and hams. On Saturday morning about nine o'clock, the till in a cigar store on Rebecca street near Chartiers street, was robbed of $3. The proprietor of the store was scrubbing the sidewalk at the time. On Saturday night Robert Orr's coat and hat were stolen from a barber shop at the corner of Federal and Lacock streets. About two o'clock yesterday morning some person kicked in the front window in Henry Dutch's shoe store, No. 310 Beaver avenue, and stole about $25 or $30 worth of shoes.

Afraid to go Home.

Shortly after two o'clock yesterday morning a young man, who is employed in the railroad shops in Allegheny, and who boards near the shops, entered the Allegheny police station and asked permission to remain until daylight. He said that while he was walking across the West Park, near the lake, two men stopped him, but he broke away from them, and ran back to Ohio street, and again started towards his home, but when near Irwin avenue he saw the same two men coming at him again. He turned and came to the lock-up. He was afraid to go to his home until daylight. His request was granted, and he remained there until daylight when he started home.

BREVITIES.

----Councils meet this afternoon.

----The fruit trees on Mt. Washington are budding.

----A coal miner in the works of McCabe & Clark, near Bridgeville, was killed by a fall of slate Friday evening.

----The grounds of the Allegheny base ball club will be finished and ready for games by the middle of next month.

----The T. A. Miller base ball club has been organized at Emswort, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. It is composed of good material.

----It costs $10,000 per annum to run the Pittsburgh Poor Board and $6,578 to grease properly the machinery of the Allegheny Coard.

----The farewell address of Bishop Donahoe, a synopsis of which we published a few days ago, was read yesterday at morning service in the Cathedral. The Bishop was at Bedford.

----The night police will go on duty at eight o'clock in the evening hereafter, instead of nine, and come off at six in the morning instead of seven.

----Robert Dobson was committed to jail yesterday for a hearing next Saturday on a charge of stealing an air gun from Mr. Lindsay, of the Ninth ward.

----Nearly all the iron work for the new Point Bridge is being done by Pittsburgh firms, although the contract is being executed by a Chicago corporation.

----Fifty dollars worth of fancy gaiters were stolen on Friday night from the shoe store of Henry Oaruer, on Kirkpatrick, above Twenty-first street, South Side. The thief took them from the show window, which he broke.

----A temporary decrease in the usual supply of water was occasioned in the lower part of the city on Saturday by a break in one of the rising mains to the Bedford avenue reservoir. The difficulty was promptly died by night.

----The puddlers at their meeting on Saturday resolved not to work for less than $4.75 per ton. A general lock-out is not apprehended for the reason that individual firms will likely make satisfactory terms with their boilers.

----The Xantha base ball club will enter the field next year with the following players: George Keeran, Captain, Dan Zahler, Chas. Jackson, Frank Carry, John Guise, J. M. Phillips, Sam. McSherry, William Graham and Sam. Faulkner.

----Simon J. Miller, late Treasurer of Westmoreland county, who is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of $8,756.37, was released from jail on Saturday on $11,000 bail. His trial will probably take place at the next term of the Quarter Sessions Court.

----The inquest in the case of Peter Helfrich, who was so mysteriously murdered in Allenheny before Christmas, will be concluded this evening. No further evidence that we have learned of will be brought before the jury. The police have not succeeded in developing anything further in regard to the affair.

----On Saturday evening John Dunlap, a resident of Mulberry alley, was arrested by officer Wm. Dunn for stealing seventy-five dollars from Allen Mahin, an engineer on the Pan Handle Railroad. His pocket was picked by Dunlap while he was standing in front of a Smithfield street pawnshop. The prisoner was given a hearing and then committed to jail for trial.

----The Art exhibition at Gillespie's private gallery will take place on Tuesday of this week—not on Monday or Thursday as erroneously stated by the Sunday papers. The paintings are all the work of Pittsburgh artists, and they will all be upon exhibition at the Centennial. The exhibition is under the charge, and is tendered in courtesy to the people of Pittsburgh.

----When you go to a theatair, where a fussy ushair, with centrally-parted hair, and flowers in coat collair, seaks you to a chair, which belongs to anothair, who comes late in great angair, and with eyes of lurid glair, calls you an intrudair, rush to the managair, and after a gruiling seach, he'll seak the young ushair, with the centrally-parted hair, and the rosy coat collair.

----The County Commissioners have decided to erect another building for their own use. It will be one story, 28x56 feet, and will be built in the space between the Treasurer's office and that of the Clerk of Courts. The bids for the erection of an addition to the Prothonotary's office will be opened on Saturday next. That building is to be completed within ninety days from the time work is commenced.

----At the meeting of the Board of Revision on Saturday it appeared that quite a number of errors have been made this year above the new schedules adopted by the Board. In order to save trouble to parties making such returns a resolution was adopted to the effect that in all cases where the returns were in excess of the schedule, the reduction would be made without the attendance of the parties interested.

----Two stables belonging to Alderman Shore and one belonging to John Spelker, all situated on Pastore alley, in the Seventh ward, were destroyed by fire about two o'clock yesterday morning. The horses, several of which were in one of the stables at the time, were rescued, but a buggy belonging Mr. Spelker was destroyed. The total loss of the three structures, which contained a considerable food, is estimated at about $500.

----Christian Geigeumuller, a young German, homeless and friendless, and despondent from inability to get work, tried to drown himself in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Chestnut street, Allegheny, about eight o'clock on Saturday night. He was rescued by Officer Craven and two other men who plunged into the water after him. They took him to the police station, where he was provided with a good supper and comfortable quarters for the night.

----Joseph Redgate has concluded to postpone his wedding for a short time, and those of his friends who have received invitations to his wedding will take notice of the postponement. The wedding was announced to take place next Monday evening, but circumstances have arisen that induced Joseph to postpone the happy day. Joseph is said to be what is known as a vagrant, and on Saturday night the Allegheny police picked him up, and yesterday morning His Honor, the Mayor, sentenced him to thirty days at Claremont.

----David McClelland, the pretended policeman, and a man of gigantic "cheek," who attempted on Friday night to arrest Mr. McCalmont, a Butler lawyer, at the Fort Wayne depot, on Federal street, Allegheny, because he was sitting in the ladies' waiting room, and who offered to let him go for five dollars, had a hearing on Saturday before Mayor Phillips and was sent to Claremont for thirty days. Mr. McCalmont appeared as his own attorney before the Mayor, and the prisoner was surprised beyond measure to think how he had been entangled by an attorney in the meshes of the law.

----A man named Edward Ray, employed at the iron works of Lewis, Bailey, Laizell & Co., Sharpsburg, while stooping down in front of a train of rolls on Saturday was caught by the machinery and dragged through the rolls. The spindles were tapering, and fortunately his body went through the larger space, which, however, is only about nine or ten inches wide. Ray's leg went through a narrower space and was crushed terribly. His body was literally doubled up, his head being between his legs. Two or three physicians were hastily called, and found that Ray had received injuries from which it is impossible he can recover.

Homeline Epers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

Full Text of the Much Discussed Message.

The Ground Upon Which His Opposition to the Appropriation Ordinance for 1876 is Based—A Terse Statement of Legal Points—Where the Surplus Revenue Must Go.

We append the message of the Mayor, which will be presented in Select Council this afternoon, giving his reasons why he declines to approve the appropriation ordinance for 1876. In the light of the discussion that has recently taken place concerning our Municipal finances, and which was provoked by the Legislative inquiry, the document will be found to be of more than ordinary interest.

PITTSBURGH, March 13, 1876.

To the President and Members of the Select Council of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: I return to you the ordinance "levying taxes, assessing water rents and making appropriations for the year 1876," without my approval. My objections will be found in the context of what follows. The following note from the Clerk to the County Commissioners will show that the county valuation within the city for taxable purposes for the year 1876 is $166,500,000:

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
PITTSBURGH, March 10, 1876.

To Whom it may Concern, Greeting:

I do hereby certify that the levy of tax to meet the current expenses of the County of Allegheny for the year 1876, has been made on the basis of valuation for the year 1875, and that the said basis, after making due allowance for abatements, and the withdrawal of the Thirty-seventh ward, is estimated at about $166,500,000, within the corporate limits of the city of Pittsburgh, and upon the said amount the tax is levied.

GEO. ALEXANDER,
for County Commissioners.

From the above amount of $166,500,000 must be deducted the sum of $19,664,000 for one third rural tax, which will leave a taxable valuation of the round numbers of $146,836,000. On this basis a comparison of the face of the ordinance with approximate results will show as follows:

	Face of Ordinance.	Estimated Receipts.
City Tax, 4 mills..	$480,000 00	$ 587,344 09
Water Works Int. Tax, 1½ mills...	200,000 00	244,726 00
Sinking Fund Tax, 1 mill.....	120,000 00	146,836 00
Fire Tax, 1 1-10 mills.....	132,000 00	161,519 00
Lawrenceville Special Tax, ⅔ mills.....	3,250 00	7,205 00
Old City Special Tax, ¾ mills....	7,000 00	52,816 00
	$942,250 00	$1,200,444 00
Deduct 10 per cent. for Lost Taxes, &c.....		120,044 00
		$1,080,400 00
Deduct Amount on Face of Ordinance.....		942,250 00
		$138,150 00

You will see from this approximate estimate that in the different millages to be levied there will be an excess of $138,000 over and above that estimated in the ordinance. A very large portion of this excess comes from a failure to comply with the law which requires that the ordinance shall *define "the object and amount* of each expenditure to be made for that year." Had this been done the excess would have been considerably less. For instance, the appropriation for old city special Sinking Fund is $7,000. The amount likely to be collected is $47,534, while the interest to be paid is $25,000, and the amount to be placed in the Sinking Fund is $7,000, aggregating $32,000, and leaving an over taxation in this one item of $15,534. As the law limits the amount to be provided for to the necessities of the year, this taxation of a surplus of $15,534 is illegal. And the same applies only in a less degree to the Lawrenceville special tax.

The next question to be considered is, what shall be done with the surplus? Shall surplus receipts over the face of the ordinance? Since I have declared my determination to veto the ordinance it has been for the first time publicly acknowledged that there is a very large deficiency in the Treasury, much in excess of the amount supposed to be covered by the surplus of this ordinance. Whether the deficiency is $300,000 or $500,000 has not been stated. One reason given for this deficiency has been that it was largely augmented by re-estimating outstanding taxes as a basis for future appropriations. This must be a mistake, as from the year 1868 to 1876, both years included, the total amount of unpaid taxes re-estimated as a basis for future appropriations was only $40,000, of which sum only $3,064 was unaccounted for February 1, 1875, as appears from the Controller's last printed report. We must, therefore, look some other place for sufficient reason for this deficiency, be it what it may. It is not to be found in the sum of $40,000.

The question still remains what can be legally done with the surplus balance? It is claimed that it will go towards the replenishing of the now confessedly large deficiency in the Treasury. Let us examine the law and see what it says.

The Act of Assembly of April 6, 1850, says: "That the expenditures authorized by such ordinance of appropriation in any one year shall not exceed the revenue of such year limited above; and if such revenue should exceed the expenditures ordered such *excess* shall be *paid* over to the *Sinking Fund* herein authorized to be created."

Further: The ordinance passed under the authority of the Act of Assembly just quoted says: "The revenue derived from the city or corporation tax on all taxable property in the city, and all other revenues of the said city not subject to appropriation by Councils, shall be appropriated as follows, to wit: 1st, For the payment of interest on the funded debt of the city; 2d, For the payment of salaries of city officers; 3d, For the payment of the ordinary current expenses of the city; 4th, For the extraordinary improvements, erections and purchases *of any kind whatsoever authorized by ordinances, which shall be appropriated to the Sinking Fund.*"

Further: The Act of Assembly of April 6, 1850, uses this strong and emphatic language: "And when so designated and set apart, the said object, or sources of revenue to be derived from the same, shall not be appropriated or applied to any other purpose whatever than to the Sinking Fund, nor shall the same ever be diverted at any time to any other object or purpose, until the said debt shall be fully paid and discharged."

From the various laws just cited it will be found that the surplus revenue received over and above the amount specifically appropriated must be paid into the Sinking Fund. If it is desired that said surplus shall go into the Treasury to make up the deficiency now acknowledged to exist there, it must be placed in the ordinance and named for that specific purpose, otherwise it must go into the Municipal Fund, not to supply any deficiency there, if one exists, but independent of any deficiency there or elsewhere.

In conclusion, I refuse to attach my signature to the ordinance making appropriations for the year 1876, first, because it levies a tax on the old city for upwards of $15,000, illegally; second, because it levies a tax of about $90,000 which, as the ordinance now stands, must go into the Municipal Sinking Fund, that fund being for this year adequately supplied, independent of this sum. These are not the times to take these sums of money unnecessarily out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

Very Respectfully,
WM. C. MCCARTHY,
Mayor.

THE ALLEGHENY INSTITUTE.

Subjects Discussed by the Teachers on Saturday.

The Allegheny City Teachers' Institute, of which a report was given in Saturday's issue, reassembled on Saturday morning, and was opened with singing by pupils of the First ward school, and prayer by Mr. Caldwell. The question "Should pupils be punished by teachers for truancy?" was announced for discussion, and opened by Mr. Moorhead. He showed some of the causes of truancy, and that public schools should not be held responsible for it so much as parents and guardians. Schools cannot always correct home offences. Absence is sometimes excusable, and punishment for it cannot often be inflicted impartially. Parents, he thought, are much to blame for it, and they should punish. A teacher followed, who declared that he would not take the responsibility, and he agreed with the former speaker in most points. Mr. Morrow took up the subject and digressed into the lawfulness of corporal punishment.

The question, "What opportunities for teaching morality are afforded by the ordinary recitations of the school room?" was opened by Mr. Daniel, who descanted on morality and the duties of teachers in regard to its inculcation. He said it must be based on religion, but schools are not to be made churches. He spoke of what ought to be taught, but did not dwell enough on the means and opportunities that teachers do find. Messrs. Morrow, Paulson, Espy and Hunt spoke on the subject. At intervals there were some readings and declamations from pupils, who acquitted themselves well.

Mr. George T. McCord discoursed on "Primary Instruction." Primary teachers, he said, occupied an important place; they do an important part, but have hard work. To cultivate a taste for school should be the first object; to establish correct habits the next. Too much is attempted, and hence often not well finished. Less should be undertaken and done more thoroughly. To cultivate a spirit of obedience, and to discipline the will power, and to give moral tone and culture, should be other objects.

On the score of methods he recommended original means, and that the work should not be made burdensome. He gave some good hints on the use of books and the importance of teaching one thing at a time.

Wine, Ale and Beer Glasses,

in great variety, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 99 Smithfield street.

COUNTY POLITICS.

An Important Meeting of the County Executive Committee—Delegates to the State Convention To Be Elected by the People—The Congressional Convention Fixed for June 6th.

On Saturday afternoon the county buildings overflowed with politicians of all degrees, the attraction being the meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee. The congressional contestants were known to be struggling to fix the date of the nominating convention at different times—General Negley wanting to have it in May, and Major Errett anxious to have it postponed until June. Rumors were rife that there would be a disastrous split of the party upon the question, but, as after events proved, the lessons of two years ago are not yet forgotten, and the matter was brought to a definite settlement without any considerable commotion. A half hour before the Convention organized it became evident that in the struggle to fix the date of the nominating Convention, an element would enter that would largely deprive the fight of that complexion of a personal struggle, between the Congressional aspirants, that it seemed to have assumed before that time. This element was the country representatives who were irrevocably opposed to a Convention being held earlier than June because they could not attend such a Convention without suffering business losses. The members from the country districts very freely said that their vote upon this question would not indicate their preference as between the two candidates, an early Convention would be detrimental to their interests, and therefore they would not vote for it.

At 3 o'clock the committee were called to order by Chairman Errett. The meeting was held in Common Pleas Court Room No. 1, and the room was crowded. Over one hundred and fifty members of the committee were present. The chairman said that the call for the meeting had been made for the purpose of deciding upon the selection of delegates to the State Convention, which meets on the 29th inst.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Then the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Harry Byram:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Allegheny county be requested to meet in their respective election districts on Saturday, the 9th inst., between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. and choose one delegate from each (except such districts as are entitled to more than one under the call for the conventions last year) to a County Convention to be held at the Court House on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention from the several Senatorial and Representative districts.

"The delegates from the Forty-second Senatorial district, composed of the city of Allegheny, the boroughs of Bellevue, West Bellevue and Sewickley, and Reserve, Killbuck and Ohio townships, will elect one Senatorial delegate.

"Those from the Forty-fourth district, composed of the Fifteenth and Twenty-second wards of Pittsburgh, and all those townships and boroughs between the rivers and those north of the Allegheny and Ohio, except those in the Sixth district, will elect one Senatorial delegate.

"Those of the Forty-fifth district, consisting of all the wards, boroughs and townships on the South Side, will elect one delegate.

"The delegates from the city of Allegheny will elect three representative delegates.

"Those from the First to the Fourteenth and Sixth to the Eighth wards of Pittsburgh will elect two representative delegates.

"Those from the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards of Pittsburgh will elect one delegate. Those from the remaining wards of Pittsburgh will elect four representative delegates.

"Those from the townships and boroughs north and between the rivers will elect two representative delegates. Those from the townships and boroughs south of the rivers will elect two representative delegates.

"The delegates will meet in one Convention and organize, and the Secretaries will then call the roll for each Senatorial and Representative District successively."

The resolutions were adopted without discussion or opposition.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Following this came the resolutions out of which it had been prognosticated that the splits would arise. Major W. B. Negley offered the following:

Resolved, That the primaries for the selection of delegates to the several conventions be held on the 22d day of April, 1876, and that the Conventions be held on the 25th day of April.

While the Secretary was drawing his breath after reading the resolution, Mr. Charles S. Fetterman arose and offered the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That the following Conventions be called to meet at the places designated on Tuesday, June 6, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating competent and qualified persons for the several offices hereafter mentioned. Primary meetings will be held on Saturday, June 3, 1876, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., for the selection of one delegate from each election district of the townships and boroughs, excepting Jefferson township, which shall be entitled to two delegates to each Convention as above specified, such as the county of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to be represented in said Conventions under provision of resolutions of this committee of 1875.

(The resolution then designates two Congressional Conventions—one in the Twenty-second and one in the Twenty-third District; four of which was intended to six Legislative Conventions; one County Convention to nominate a prothonotary and a Director of the Poor, and one County Convention to nominate a Coroner and a Jury Commissioner. The places of meeting to be designated hereafter.)

Before a vote could be called Mr. Thomas S. Bigelow moved that, as an amendment to the amendment, the places be fixed on the last Saturday of April, and the Convention on the first Tuesday of May. Imperative calls for the "question" upon the last amendment rang out from all quarters of the house, and the vote was taken *viva voce*. There was a tempest of voices answering the call on both sides of the question, and the chairman decided that the amendment had been lost. The decision was very unsatisfactory, and in a moment twenty men were on the floor, all talking at once, and a show of vote for the amendment. In the midst of the confusion Major Negley withdrew his resolution, leaving the question of time to be decided between Mr. Fetterman for June 6th and Mr. Bigelow for May 2nd. The cooler members of the committee shut off discussion by calls for the yeas and nays, and the roll was called, Mr. Fetterman's amendment to the vote was: yeas 54, nays 88. The vote was then taken upon the original resolution of Mr. Fetterman, and it was carried, thus fixing the date of the Convention as June 6th.

DEDICATED TO BELKNAP.

Then the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Fetterman:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Allegheny county view with horror and detestation the criminal behavior of the late Secretary of War in accepting bribes for the appointment to offices within his gift, and we demand that he shall be brought to an early trial and subjected to the full penalties of the law.

Resolved, That we protest against the efforts of the Democrats in Congress to throw obstructions in the way of his arraignment and to cripple the prosecution against him by keeping needed witnesses out of the way.

Resolved, That the Republican party have no sympathy with unfaithfulness in office as has been shown in its relations at all times to bring all wrong-doers to justice—and the best interests of the country demand that it shall hereafter show its determination to punish candidates those only who are above suspicion.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and after appointing a committee to select place for holding the fourth convention under the resolution of Mr. Fetterman, and a committee to select a permanent meeting place for the Executive Committee, the committee adjourned.

Subsequently the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to arrange places to hold the conventions: I. N. Peterson, Frank P. Lee, Walter Woolsey, Ralph J. Richardson and Chas. S. Fetterman.

PERSONAL.

***Gen. F. E. Foster, formerly a well known journalist of this city, died a few days ago at Bloomfield, N. J.

***Mr. J. R. Caldwell has quit reporting on the Allegheny *Mail* for the purpose of studingy law.

***Mr. J. N. Gotthold will be sole lessee and manager of the Opera House after the present season.

We Are Now Selling

Our large and elegant stock of German Student, Fancy Parlor, Dining Room and Hall Lamps, chandeliers in all styles, brackets and side lights, lanterns of all descriptions at cost. We make the fittings for parties who are dissatisfied with exorbitant gas bills, and put lamps for burning oil in place of gas. This is an excellent opportunity to purchase cheap. Call and see us.

E. D. WEYBURN & CO.
99 Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Leading Tonic and Corrective of the Age.

Its purity, remarkable efficacy in obviating digestive weakness or irregularity, the promptitude and certainty with which it supplies vigor to the strengthless, its tranquilizing effect upon the brain and nerves, and finally, its adoption by the medical profession as a means of strengthening and regulating the vital forces, justly entitled Adolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromotic Schnapps to be regarded as the leading tonic and corrective of the age.

Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Elysia at New York; Pererre at New York; Klopstock at New York; Columbia at Moville; Idaho at Queenstown.

Hotel Proprietors

who are about fitting up their tables and bars with glassware, will find the best stock in the city at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 99 Smithfield street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Wesley Ross, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of J. C. Miller for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien referred to Register Willard.

John Levi, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of Hurd, Casten & Co., for the same purpose as above referred to Register Willard.

James Morrison, bankrupt, Luzerne. Similar petition referred to Register Willard. An order was also made for the sale of certain real estate.

Thomas D. Fox and Lewis C. Hersler, of Luzerne county, were discharged from bankruptcy.

U. S. vs. Jno. O. Phillips et al. Action for violation of the steamboat law for employing an unlicensed engineer. Defendants found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $100.

William Longden, bankrupt. Argument for a motion for an injunction against Morris C. Lewis was had and the same granted.

Manchester Savings Bank vs. James Welsh. Order made for a jury trial at the next term.

A. Y. McNutt, bankrupt, Clarion county. Rule granted on David McClay to show cause why he should not relinquish his claim against bankrupt's estate. Returnable on the 30 inst.

A. T. Rowand, bankrupt, this city. Hearing on the exceptions to the confirmation of Register's report continued to the 20th inst.

A. T. Rowand. Hearing on the petition for the dissolution of the injunction against Charles Sauers fixed for the 20th inst. Also, order made for a meeting of creditors on the 28th inst.

Thomas N. Miller, bankrupt, city. Order made allowing the completion of certain work under contract at the Atlas Works. And on motion for an injunction, order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 21st inst.

Jas. Berry, bankrupt, Washington county. Hearing on motion for an injunction against James H. Hopkins continued to the 18th inst. Injunction granted against Hopkins, Wright & Co.

Samuel White bankrupt, Lawrence county. Hearing on motion for an injunction against Conrad Fisher continued *sine die*.

Wm. J. Craig, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made allowing him to amend his schedule.

Robert Stewart and Calvin C. Echburn, of Mercer county, each filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rodgers.

Joseph Craig, of Allegheny City, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

United States vs. George Connor, indicted for dealing in counterfeit money. Jury found a verdict of guilty on two counts, and not guilty on one.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

Sharp et al. vs. Heinric & Lenz. Suit for injunction to prevent defendant from using a patent oil well casing. Bill dismissed at cost of complaintant.

Scaife vs. Fulton & Scott and Sheriff and Loughery. Suit for an alleged infringement by the respondent of complainant's steam siphon pumps. Dismissed at cost of complainant.

Petition of W. M. Lloyd, debtor. Bill asked praying for a review of proceedings had in this case in the United States District Court. Bill dismissed.

E. A. L. Roberts vs. Peter Schricker, John D. Lufer and Frank Metcalf, Frank Holden, and J. S. Clark, suits to recover for an alleged infringement of E. A. L. Roberts' torpedo patent. Injunction allowed.

Shook & Palmer vs. George W. Wallace, McKee Rankin and Catharine Rankin. Motion to remand the record from the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county argued. Decision reserved.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Priscilla D. Trunick, deceased, in partition. Report of Commissioners confirmed absolutely and rule granted to appear and accept or refuse. Returnable April 1.

Estate of William Dickson, deceased. Citation granted on Robert Potter, executor, to give counter security or show cause. Returnable the 25th inst. In the same case a petition was presented, and an *alias* rule granted, to show cause why the settlement should not issue. Returnable on the 25th instant.

Mary E. Castor et al. Petition of James H. Rudsell, guardian, for leave to sell real estate of his wards. Order of sale made, returnable April 8.

Estate of John Perchment, deceased. Inquest confirmed absolutely and rule granted on heirs to accept or refuse. Returnable 25th inst.

Estate of Samuel Oiler, deceased. Widow's appraisement, presented, and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Jesse Labb, deceased. The time for receiving claims in this case why partition should not be made, was extended until the 25th inst.

Estate of James H. Born, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Edmund Hyde, deceased. Final decree made.

Wm. and Charles Quinn, minor. John Quinn appointed guardian.

Wm. A. Lorenzo, minor. George Scott appointed guardian.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

D. M. Moorhead vs. Lizzie Moorhead. Libel in divorce. Decree awarded.

In the matter of the assignment of Hart, Caughey & Co., et al, to D. T. Watson. Time for filing exception extended to April 7th.

Commonwealth, for use, vs. Jeremy. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be set aside.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. C. B. Dennistion. Wm. Crawford, Jr., discharged as committee on his own petition and Wm. H. Denniston appointed successor. Bond $10,000.

James P. Wilson vs. City of Pittsburgh. John M. Kennedy appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Booth *et ux.* vs. Nation Trust Company. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be stricken off.

The Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Samuel Kilgore. Rule granted to withdraw writ of *quo warranto* and sue out another, returnable on 25th inst.

Thomas M. Hunter vs. M. F. Kimball. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely and Prothonotary directed to pay out fund in accordance with same.

Mrs. M. E. Buhn made application to secure to herself her separate earnings.

Sheriff vs. Elliott. Motion for a new trial.

Stamp vs. Hare. H. S. Floyd appointed master to state account.

Trial List for To-day.

Wirtz vs. the A. V. R. R. Company.
Hartford vs. Duncan et al.
Taylor et ux. vs. Smith.
Mort et al. vs. Bernstein.
Same vs. Hare et al.
The Liberty Improvement Bank vs. Miller.
Same vs. Kelly.
Kohen vs. McKallip et al.
Loveridge vs. Bidwell et al.
Potter et al. vs. Foster et al.
Ivory for use vs. Kohl.
McElhany vs. Hope et al.
Reed et al. vs. Wray et al.
Sneathen vs. Deer.
Auerbach vs. Levey.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

W. C. Kreogher vs. the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company. Motion for a new trial by defendant.

Sutmeyer Bros. & Co. vs. Aaron French. Same record.

Richard Huntley vs. Priscilla Huntley. On motion of counsel for respondent the Court granted a rule to show cause why an issue should not be awarded for trial by jury.

Trial List for To-day.

Marks vs. Burd.
Champ vs. Born.
Bereitwier vs. Crystal Glass Works.
Kleber Bros. vs. Bradshaw et al.
Coleman et al. vs. Graff & Co.
Sampson, trustee, vs. Finley & Co.
Floyd vs. White.
Low vs. Well.
Herbert vs Hodgson.
Bonnett vs. King et al.
Wolfe vs. Germania L. and L. Association.
Vancleve et al. vs. Wilson.
Phillips et al. vs. Reed et al.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, convicted of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Johanna Kady. Defendant sentenced to a fine of $25 and costs, $25 lying-in expenses, $75 to the prosecutrix, and $6 per month for five years.

This was the only sentence imposed. The usual number of surety and abandonment cases were disposed of.

Trial List for To-day.

Evan Beddel, Wm. Jones, P. Harrington et al., Geo. Arnold, Jas. Boyle, Peter Hassel et al., John Day et al., John McEchron, James L. Orr, Kate Ifeld, G. Elslager, F. Van Swartow, H. Bennington, Jacob Gass et al., Andrew Lippert, John A. Stous, Richard Crane, Jas. Donavan et al., Sarah McKenna, Martin Yerder, Wensie Weale et al.

Court Brevities.

THE delay in the County Treasurership *quo warranto* proceedings was caused by Col. Kilgore not having the ten days notice as required by law.

JOHN WRIGHT and wife commenced proceedings in ejectment Saturday in the Common Pleas No. 2, against William L. Morford and James B. Morford, to recover a lot on Maple street, Sharpsburg.

The two counts in the indictment upon which Connor was found guilty were for passing and attempting to pass counterfeit money. The third, upon which he was acquitted, was for having in his possession counterfeit money.

A SUIT for $5,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment was commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 on Saturday, by Bruce Logan, a minor, by his next friend, his father, Alexander Logan, against Alderman McMasters. On the 6th of October last the defendant committed Bruce Logan to the Reform School, where he was kept for ten days and finally brought out on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The father avers that he made no complaint against his son, and that none was made by any person having authority to make it.

THE Common Pleas Court No. 1, in last October granted a permanent injunction against David Fagan to prevent him from operating a public ferry across the Monongahela river at Soho. The injunction was granted on petition of the Soho and Ormsby Ferry Company, and on Saturday the company complained to the Court that Fagan was running skiffs across the river, between the points, and carrying persons and freight in disregard of the injunction. The Court granted a rule to show cause why an attachment should not be issued for contempt. The rule was made returnable on Saturday next.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Anniversary Meeting of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society—The Good Work Done During 1875—The Past Satisfactory and the Future Bright and Promising—The Field of Labor Offered by Great Cities.

The anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, was held in the Liberty street M. E. church last night. The audience was quite large. Rev. R. T. Moore presided. The opening hymn was announced by Rev. John Ebbert, and the opening prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. H. Kincaid. The business of the meeting was begun by the reading of the report of the City Missionary, Rev. A. H. Miller. During the year, the work of the society had been divided so that there was now two districts; Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Last spring the Board of Managers had thought it advisable to concentrate the work of the society, so that it might be made more effective. The idea had been put into force and the result was eminently satisfactory. Under the new method great success had been met with. At present there are two places in the city where the outlook is very promising, and in these places the preaching is as diligent as may be. They are at Thirty-third street and at Hazelwood. During the year eighty-seven persons were taken into the church, in full faith, and sixty-five persons were baptised. Two hundred and sixteen sermons had been preached during the year, and in many instances the fruit of the work was encouraging. A wholesome feature of the results of the labors of the last year was the establishment of a Sabbath School on the South Side. Since the beginning the school has prospered; its scholarship has been augmented, and the prospects for its future were very bright. The Sunday School of the Thirty-third street is in a most excellent condition. The attendance upon it is large in numbers, and good in character, and it is in a very flourishing condition. During the year $317 had been expended upon this school. The library of the Thirty-third street school is one of its most pleasant and useful appendages. It has been increased to one thousand volumnes, and the good that it is doing is almost incalculable. In looking back over the year the heart of the Missionary was gladdened by the evidences of the good work performed, though the limited number of workers, and other drawbacks, precluded the possibility of the performance of all things that could be wished, and it seemed that, according to their means, their work had been well done. For the future the prospect was bright. More workers were needed, as the field of labor was almost illimitable. The encouragement for the ladies to persevere in the work that they had taken up was abundant, and if the results of their labors were as beneficent in the future as they had been in the past the measure of their usefullness may well be considered complete. The reports of the Missionary, Miss Mary S. McKee, the Treasurer, Miss Jennie Horner, and the Bible Reader, Miss M. A. Elliott, were read by Mr. Porter. The paper presented by the Secretary comprehensively reviewed the work of the Board of Managers, and of the several workers under their direction during the year. The unanimous and excellent services of the Missionary are sensibly appreciated and highly commended by the Board, through the Secretary, and the diligent, faithful work of the Bible Reader was suitably acknowledged. With the results of the year's labors before them the Board could not but feel that their work was blessed of God, and the future was regarded with hopeful confidence.

During the year Miss Elliott, the Bible reader, had made 2,065 visits, and distributed 2,088 tracts.

The Treasurer, Miss Jennie Horner, had received, during the year $1,983.42 in contributions from the churches composing the society, and of this amount $1,960 25 had been expended in the necessary work of the society.

After the reports were read Rev. B. F. Brooke, of Christ M. E. church, delivered a brief address to the ladies. He said that cities were the great centres of religious, political, social, industrial, and satanical, and as a consequence the great cities were the true fields for missionary labor. The nation is a great degree ruled by New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis, and it was deplorable that these great cities should, in their political rule, be by a foreign element, that was opposed to the advancement of the Christian system of religion. In conclusion, he said that Missionary Societies, such as this, could do much in giving a healthy tone to the popular mind, and he warmly urged the ladies to continue in the path of duty that they had marked out for themselves.

A. S. Younans, D. D., of New Castle, followed in a very brief address, the salient idea of which was that in order to insure the success of Missionary work the workers would have need to imbue themselves with a hearty sympathy for those that they work among, and this secured the result in a measure.

Rev. Aaron Miller was the last speaker. He believed that there was great need of missionary work outside of the cities altogether. Only for one month in the remote places by the stress of population. If they had been forced without the sound of the evangelist's voice, arrangements would have to be made to carry the gospel to them, and the most practical way to do this was to build cheap chapels, upon cheap, purchased ground. In conclusion Mr. Miller stated that he had to carry out a suggestion offered it would be a good plan to establish a system of annual contributions for the extension of the church, the money to make up by a small contribution by each of the whole people, and to be disbursed systematically by a properly constituted committee to be appointed by the best judgment of the brethren should suggest. In this way the missionary work would always go briskly on, and all the people would add their mite to the glorious work. At the conclusion of Mr. Millers address the congregation sang the Doxology, received the benediction of the pastor and dispersed.